

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

Vol. XLV

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JUNE 9, 1909

No. 872

Buy Land in WISCONSIN

You can get good farm land cheap and on easy terms. We build houses for settlers—house and 80 acres for \$1,000. A 40-acre farm for \$10 a month, no interest, no taxes and with insurance. Fertile soil, easily cleared. Ready market. Good roads, schools and churches. Write for full particulars to

Dept. 25

G. F. SANBORN CO.
181 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

When answering advertisements mention the Farmer's Advocate.

Be Sure To Attend the Alberta Provincial Exhibition CALGARY

JULY 5th to 10th, 1909

Western Canada's Greatest Agricultural Fair. A very liberal Prize List.

\$60,000 TO BE EXPENDED

Do not miss:

The Great Historical Pageant, Monday morning, July 5th—worth going round the world to see.

The Famous Navassar Ladies' Band of New York.

Ce-Dora In The Golden Globe—the greatest loop-the-loop act in the world.

The Eight Mirza Golems—acrobats direct from the court of the Shah of Persia.

Howard's Dogs and Ponies, Rube Shields, the Comedian, C. W. Parker Shows, and other interesting features, any of which cannot be excelled even in New York City.

Information regarding low passenger rates and special excursions to the Exhibition, may be obtained from station agents.

Entries close June 19th.

Send for illustrated pamphlet to
E. L. RICHARDSON, CALGARY, ALBERTA
Manager

HIDES AND RAW FURS

Our returns to shippers are the best advertisement we have. Make us a trial shipment and become a permanent customer.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

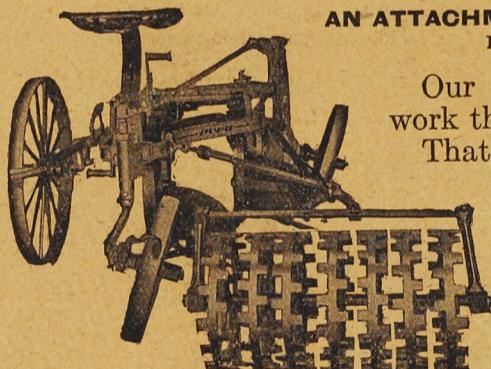
The Lightcap Hide & Fur Co.

P.O. BOX 1092

LIMITED
172-176 King St., WINNIPEG

The Hamilton Pulverizer

AN ATTACHMENT FOR PLOWS
PATENTED



Our Pulverizer does its work thoroughly.

That's a big statement.

But the farmers of Western Canada who have tried our Implement stand behind that statement.

Dealers every-

where are reporting that they have not yet attached one of our Pulverizers to a Plow, where a sale has not resulted there and then.

No matter what your prejudice may be, simply give this Implement a trial. We'll leave the result with you

Write direct, if no local dealer.

THE HAMILTON PULVERIZER CO. Ltd.

350 Somerset Building

Winnipeg



"P. R. Smith's
Fifty-five Years
of actual wear JS PROOF that
FIRE, THUNDER, LIGHTNING, RUST,
RAIN and SNOW has absolutely
NO EFFECT on
"Easy Rider" Steel
gables

That's the kind of a ROOF
YOU WANT over your house and
barns. They are the cheapest,
being EASIEST and QUICKEST
to lay, and last the
LONGEST.

Send us measurements of the
roof you intend covering, and
we will give you complete esti-
mates of cost.

"A PAPER guarantee
vs. a 25-year actual test.
I will leave it to you
which is the "safest." I
think actual proof is the
best surety."

—The Philosopher of
Metal Town.

Metallic Roofing Co.

MANUFACTURERS
LIMITED
TORONTO and WINNIPEG

WESTERN CANADA FACTORY :

797 Notre Dame Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

We Are Headquarters For

Well Drilling
Machinery

Monarch, Climax, El-
liptic Rock and Hy-
draulic Machines; also
Well Augurs and Sup-
plies. Get our cata-
logues and prices.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. Ltd.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

TIMOTHY SEED & POTATOES

Orders received and shipped forward as
ordered.

Early Ohio, per bushel..... \$1.50
Puritans, per bushel..... 1.00
Cormans No. 1, per bushel..... 1.00

The Early Ohio is an Early Potato and when
planted later is a good main copper.

LAING BROS.,

234, 236, 238, KING ST., WINNIPEG

SUMMER SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN

Prices of all grains keep high owing to scarcity and now that spring work is nearly over farmers will be turning their attention to shipping away the balance of the old crop.

Owing to the present extreme speculative nature of the trade we expect to see wide fluctuations in prices from time to time during summer and the only means the farmer away at a distance in the country can secure advantage of the best opportunities to realize is by having his cars in the hands of a reliable commission merchant with instructions as to selling understood beforehand.

We possess unsurpassed facilities for disposing of Wheat, Oats, Barley and Flax, as agents for farmers and we are prepared to handle strictly on commission to the best advantage for our customers all shipments entrusted to us. We make liberal advances against railroad car shipping bills immediately we receive same.

Write us for information as to prices and market prospects and for shipping instructions.

Thompson, Sons & Company,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

700-703-B GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, CANADA

Hiding Facts With Talk

Only Sharples Cream Separators receive the unskimmed milk through the lower end of the bowl. This makes Sharples Tubulars much faster and cleaner skimmers than "bucket bowl" machines. Dairy Tubular bowls contain just one smooth piece—instantly removable and no larger than a napkin ring.

"Bucket bowl" makers have tried, without success, to overcome these great, patent protected Tubular advantages by persistently increasing or complicating the number of parts inside their "bucket bowls." For instance, the maker of the old disk style of "bucket bowls" now puts 40 to 60 disks in his bowl. Notwithstanding that these old style disk and other "bucket bowl" machines are more complicated now than ever before, the makers try to hide the fact by calling them "more simple than ever and easiest to clean." What do you think of it?

Tubular sales exceed those of most, if not all, other makes combined. The manufacture of Tubular Cream Separators is one of Canada's leading industries. Get catalog No. 186.



The Sharples Separator Co.

Toronto, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



Dairy Tubulars run so lightly that the medium sizes are easily turned by one who is seated. That is because Tubular bowls are self balancing, turn on a single, ball bearing and are driven by self oiling gears.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

SLOCAN PARK

The Choicest Fruit Land in the

KOOTENAYS

Land the very Best. Level as a Prairie Farm. No Rocks or Stones. Water for Irrigation at every lot.

No Frosts. Uncleared or Partly Cleared, or Wholly Cleared, as you like.

Partly Planted or Wholly Planted, as you like.

Land Cared for and Improved until you come at actual cost.

Prices and terms most advantageous to you.

You can go onto this Partly Cleared and Planted Land and

Make a Living From the Start

C. P. R. Station, Post Office, Express Office, Village, Large Mill, etc., within ten minutes walk.

Spur on the property. Thirty hours from the Prairie Markets without reshipment. Only 20 miles from Nelson by rail. On the beautiful Slocan River. Good Fishing and Shooting. Title absolute.

The balance of these fine plots will be gone before fall. For full particulars write,

THE KOOTENAY-SLOCAN FRUIT CO., Ltd.
NELSON B.C.

DRAWER 481

T. H. LAMONT, MANAGER.

THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Portage la Prairie, Man., Mar. 6, 1909

M. Townsley & Sons
1315-17 4th St., S. E.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Gentlemen:

The Board of Directors of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co. have instructed me to tell you that they were highly pleased with the demonstration of your lightning arrestor at our Annual Meeting of the Policy-holders, held in this city on Jan. 29, 1909. That they are quite convinced that no building, properly rodded with these arrestors, can possibly be damaged by lightning. That, as about two-thirds of our losses are from the result of lightning, therefore it is of the utmost importance that farmers, especially, should consider the advisability of protecting their buildings when such a safe guard, as you make, can be obtained at a reasonable cost.

Yours truly,

D.-T. L.

T. H. Lamont, Manager.

Our Cable Lightning Rod has the endorsement of hundreds of Farmers' Insurance Co.'s and thousands of homes can testify of its safety. Our representatives are all men that you know so you are not dealing with strangers. Write us for prices and booklet.

M. TOWNSLEY & SONS, No. 1315 4th St. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY
The Great Traders of the Great West

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarters or half-sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

STOCKMEN

Have you any stock to sell? If so, why not advertise and receive a good price for them. The Farmer's Advocate enters 20,000 homes every week. Why not use this good medium at once. Write for rates, etc.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon, and cultivation of, the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts, a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Great Fair of the Great West

WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

The Winnipeg Fair, the summertime Mecca of all the Canadian West, is preparing for this Banner Year a greater entertainment, and offering a greater class for competing exhibitors, than ever before; combining Sport, Pleasure and Recreation in an army of Glittering Gorgeoussness; with lavish and remarkable exhibits presaging the opportunity of Western Canada as the

Last Great Garden of Earth

Richest Half-Mile Racing Meet on the Continent
Live Stock Show Poultry Exhibit The Dog Show
Continuation of the Interesting and Instructive
Agricultural Motor Competitions

A Thousand Fun Features on Grand Stand, Drag, Track and Stage. Grand Military Tattoo with Twenty Bands, and the NAVASSAR LADIES' BAND.

A MAMMOTH ELECTRICAL DISPLAY (Instructive and Spectacular) by the City of Winnipeg.
Grand Pyrotechnic Spectacle, "Battle of Sevastopol."

Excursions on all Railroads

JULY 10th—17th

One And One Make— An Evening Of Delight

There is only one Harry Lauder. There is only one Victor Gram-o-phone.

When you have a "Victor Gram-o-phone" to re-produce Harry Lauder Records, you have an evening of pleasure.

We have just completed seven new Lauder Records—the most popular, and probably the finest, of all Harry Lauder's selections.

**10 inch Disc Records
75c. each**

- X 52310—The Saftest Of The Family
- X 52311—Mister John Mackay
- X 52312—Wearing Kilts
- X 52313—She Is My Daisy
- X 52314—Rising Early In The Morning
- X 52315—A Trip To Inverary
- X 52316—Wedding Of Lauchie McGraw

Besides these, we have eight more of Lauder's best selections.

Write for our latest catalogue of over 3,000 Records. Sent free on request.



THE BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO.
of Canada Limited, - - - - -

Montreal.

70

The Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1864

ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital, \$6,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits, \$4,400,997

Total Deposits - \$41,327,87
Total Assets - \$56,598,62

BRANCHES IN WESTERN CANADA

MANITOBA

Brandon	Neepawa
Carberry	Oak Lake
Gladstone	Portage la Prairie
Griswold	Russell
Macgregor	Souris
Morris	Winnipeg
Napinka	

SASKATCHEWAN

Arcola	Melville
Carnduff	Oxbow
Gainsborough	Whitewood
Maple Creek	Unity

ALBERTA

Calgary	Okotoks
Camrose	Olds
Carstairs	Red Deer.
Daysland	Sedgewick
Edmonton	Stettler
Lacombe	Tofield
Leduc	Vegreville
Lethbridge	Wainwright
Medicine Hat	Wetaskiwin
Mannville	Castor (Williston P.O.)
Vancouver	Victoria

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

and Interest allowed at best Current Rates.

Special Attention to the business of Farmers and New Settlers

WALL PLASTER

NO MORE LIME PLASTER

Ask your dealer for the "Empire" Brands and write us for Booklet.

MANITOBA GYPSUM CO., Limited
WINNIPEG, MAN.



IF YOU THINK
OF BUYING A
**Fruit Farm,
Ranch or a
Business
in Sunny
B. C.**

CONSULT US.

Write to-day for our revised lists.

WAKLEY & BODIE, 441 Pender St., VANCOUVER, B. C.

WHEN ANSWERING ADS. PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE

A Strong, Stay-Tight Connection Where Other Mowers are Weak

Seventy years' experience, plus disposition to use the very best materials when it might seem more profitable to cheapen things, is why Frost & Wood Implements excel from the "Quality" standpoint.

Take, for instance, the connection between the Cutter Bar and Main Frame of a Mower. Others use Small Pins, that wear quickly, thereby allowing connection to work loose, and eventually "bang" the machine into a blacksmith shop. We use "large" Bearings for our "stay-tight" connection (see illustration). They

**FROST & WOOD
No. 8 MOWER**

fit accurately and there is no opportunity for wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to work loose from Main Frame. No time lost on the field—no bills to foot.

Another example of Frost & Wood "Quality" is the Pitman Connection of Forged Steel and the Ball and Socket Joint—strongest, firmest connection on the market.

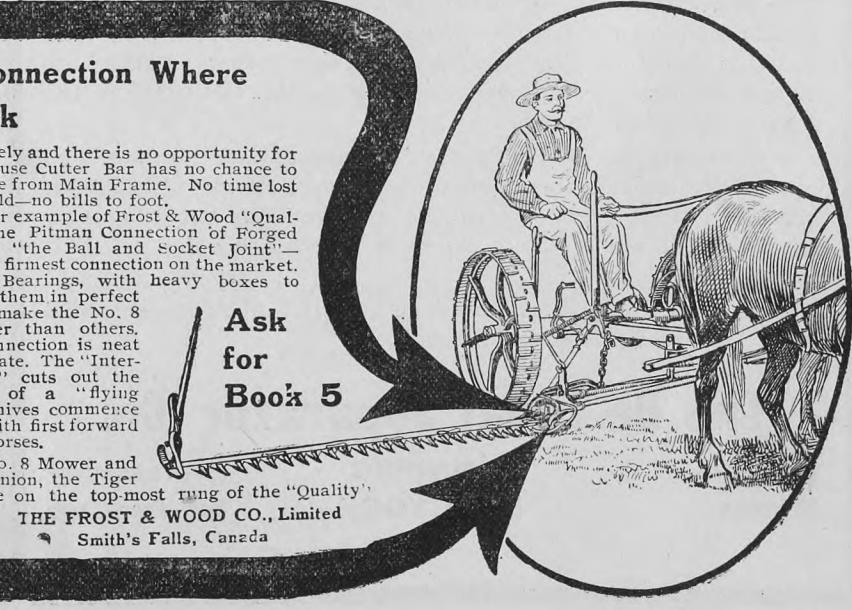
Roller Bearings, with heavy boxes to

Ask
for
Book 5

maintain them in perfect position, make the No. 8 run easier than others. Every connection is neat and accurate. The "Internal Gear" cuts out the necessity of a "flying start"—knives commence cutting with first forward step of horses.

The No. 8 Mower and its companion, the Tiger Rake, are on the top-most rung of the "Quality" ladder.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Smith's Falls, Canada



Another Infringer Nailed

SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

John Deere Plow Co. and Deere & Webber Co.

Sued For Infringement of DE LAVAL DISCS

Cream Separator Patents

For the information and caution of all whom it may concern announcement is made that THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. has brought suit in the UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT against the SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. for infringement of LETTERS PATENT NO. 743,428 by the manufacture and sale of cream separators containing DISC bowl construction covered by the claims of said letters patent.

And that similar suits have been or will be filed as quickly as possible against the JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. and the DEERE & WEBBER CO., who are jobbing such infringing SHARPLES separators to dealers in the Western States.

Attention is pertinently called in this connection to the recent hypocritical advertising tirade of the SHARPLES concern against DISC separators. We have known for some time that they were getting ready to bring out a DISC machine and thus moving up in line with more modern DE LAVAL imitators and would-be competitors. We have but now, however, been able to obtain one of these new DISC machines and the necessary evidence of infringement. The fact speaks for themselves and require no further comment.

In addition to the above suits the DE LAVAL COMPANY now has infringement suits pending against the STANDARD, IOWA, PEERLESS and CLEVELAND Separator Companies and the Wm. Galloway Co., all covering the manufacture or sale of INFRINGING DISC SEPARATORS, which infringement applies equally to machines being made by different ones of these manufacturers and sold under their own and various other names by several "mail order" and other concerns, as well as to EVERY USER of any such infringing separator bought of ANY of these parties.

To avoid any possible misunderstanding and dispel the pretense of some of these concerns that their machines are similar to the DE LAVAL it is proper that we should add that none of the patents sued upon involves the DE LAVAL "SPLIT-WING" FEEDING DEVICE or its combination with the IMPROVED DISC construction utilized in the up-to-date DE LAVAL separators and that none of the machines is in any degree equal in efficiency, all-around practicability and durability to the IMPROVED DE LAVAL machines of today.

We have for years patiently stood the appropriation by would-be competitors of abandoned, discarded or patent expired DE LAVAL inventions and types of separator construction, but have now determined to put a stop to the more brazen utilization of LIVE patents.

There are STILL OTHER infringers of DE LAVAL patents who will be held accountable in due course.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Montreal
Chicago

WINNIPEG
NEW YORK

Vancouver
San Francisco

WALTHAM WATCHES RUN WITH LASTING REGULARITY

More than 15,000,000 of them in
use in every country in the world.

The "Perfected American Watch"—an illustrated book of interesting information in regard to the different grades of Waltham Watches will be sent free upon request.

The Waltham Watch Company

WALTHAM

MASS.

Golden West Stock Farm



We are offering at present a big selection of home-bred and imported Clydesdale Stallions at very tempting prices, comprising some big drafty Stallions of different ages from prize winning stock, among them sons and grandsons of the famous "Baron's Pride." Intending purchasers will be driven out to the farm free of charge by J. Materi, Balgonie.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

EDENWOLD

Via BALGONIE, SASK.



GREAT WEST Woven Wire Fences are made in Styles to suit all purposes.
HOG, SHEEP AND STOCK FENCES

Our new catalogue tells how to properly erect a woven fence, and gives full instructions for anchoring end and gate posts. Write for it to-day.

THE GREAT WEST WIRE FENCE CO., LTD., WINNIPEG

Horsemen

We can supply you with up-to-date route cards, circulars, posters, receipt books, etc. Write for samples.

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

Vol. XLV.

No. 872

Winnipeg, Canada, June 9, 1909

FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1866.

Canada's Foremost Agricultural Journal
Published Every Wednesday.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada and Great Britain, per annum, in advance	\$1.50
" " " " "(if in arrears)	2.00
United States and Foreign countries, in advance	2.50
Date on label shows time subscription expires.	

In accordance with the law, the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to all subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance, accompanied by payment of all arrearages.

British Agency, W. W. Chapman, Mowbray House, Norfolk St., London, W. C. England.

Specimen copies mailed free. Agents wanted.

Address all communications to the firm, not to any individual.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE
OF WINNIPEG, LIMITED

14-16 PRINCESS STREET

WINNIPEG, MAN.

EDITORIAL

Whatever anyone can do for the advancement of the Selkirk Centennial Exposition in 1912 will be a stroke for the whole West.

Gauging the Public's Property

From the prospectus of the promoters of an elevator company we learn that in the Canadian Northwest, farmers dump their grain on the ground at threshing time waiting for elevators to handle it, that the average 30,000-bushel elevator costs about \$5,000 to build, and it is the usual thing to make \$5,000 a year out of it over all expenses; that the farmers are willing to pay this charge so long as they have a place to store their wheat until cars arrive; that the government has been asked to build elevators to take care of the grain but had refused. Then, "the stock of this company shall consist of cumulative preference and common stock at \$100 a share," but with every share of the preference stock purchased will go one share of the commonstock. In other words, for every hundred dollars' worth of money the public puts into the company an equal amount of water will go with it.

The mystifying part of this whole floatation is to tell just what the promoters think of the intelligence of the public, not what the public will think of the scheme. And yet the history of public exploiting is singularly replete with illustrations of the partiality of people for misrepresentations of this kind.

If there is any one more sure sign of the safety of an investment than another, it is the modesty of the claims made for it. The elevator business is one of the most profitable in this country, but one would have good grounds to doubt the business ability of the man or company that makes such extravagant statements of profits and then offers to give away half the stock.

Is Brome a Friend or Foe?

Reports and opinions upon the virtues or vices, whichever it happens to be of brome grass are so contradictory that the time seems opportune to take further evidence. Accordingly we have set the subject down for discussion in our June 30th number. There are a great many men who have raised brome hay that would not begrudge a good deal to be entirely free from it now while others have raised it and have always been able to keep it under control and consequently do not hesitate to recommend it to others. We expect to get further reports of this contradictory nature, but what we would like also is details as to the nature of the soil where it is grown, especially with respect to its moisture content, the length of time a sod is left down, the manner and time of breaking and whether or not the grass has been allowed to seed to any extent.

It seems reasonable to suppose that there must be some local reason why brome is such a

non-resistant to the adversities of life as in their early stages of growth. Emphasis has been laid upon this fact time and time again, so that in the management of many farms the knowledge has been incorporated into actual practise and work is so arranged that harrows and cultivators get in their destructive work.

A seedling weed is a tiny thing, an insignificant, unstable plantlet, which may be uprooted or destroyed, along with dozens of its kind, by the mere loosening or pulverizing of the soil. A weed at this stage will be dislodged and killed by the kick of a boot or the shuffling of a hoe or cultivator tooth through the loose earth.

Wait a week, until the plant has gathered strength, spread out its seedling leaves and struck root downward and outward through the soil, and it will be found to have made astonishing progress towards establishing itself in the land. Another week or two, and the root will have toughened and lengthened, requiring, perchance, a clip with the hoe, or a direct clean cut with the cultivator to root it out of the mellow earth. Henceforth, if unmolested, it will increase its hold decidedly with every passing week, finally necessitating a sharp, deep stroke of hoe or spud to sever its root, and turn the top upside down, to wilt and shrivel in the sun. Quite often, the hoe is not used until the weed has gone to seed, after which we shall have to reckon with the few hundred seedlings, more or less, which may result from three or four thousand seeds, besides the numerous shoots sent up from the running root stock underground. Thus troubles multiply.

The Extension of the Barb Wire Fence

The barb wire fence has been one of the revolutionizing factors in Western agriculture, either that or one of the outward, tangible manifestations of the revolution in methods and pursuits that has occurred in urban affairs in the West during the past decade or two. The barbed strand has been extended so far into the domain of the cattlemen, that ranching, as we knew it once, has well nigh disappeared. It has cut up the cattle runs and sheep pastures into grain farms, and by its continued extension will ultimately enclose all that vast hinterland to the north now included in the meaning of that euphonious phrase "The Last West." Its existence proclaims that the first step has been taken in the transformation of prairie, bleak, raw and uninviting, into farms and homes. Its gradual

bane on some farms and such a boon on others. It seems reasonable that there may be peculiar conditions favorable to propagation by root stalks on some farms which are not present on others with a less moist subsoil. And it would be interesting to know what the peculiar condition is that divides the one class of farms from the others.

While upon this subject is it not singular that so little work of an experimental and investigative nature upon farm purchases has been conducted under observation in this country. We are not of that class who put their trust entirely in the results of experiment station work, rather we have unbounded confidence in the combined experiences of a large number of intelligent progressive farmers, whose practises determine what to a large extent shall be the products of our farms and it is these experiences with brome grass that we hope to get for the benefit of many others.

Rough Treatment and Tender Age

It is an acknowledged fact of medical science that mortality among children exceeds the total mortality of the race at all other ages. To a great extent this rule can be made operative in the destruction of weeds. There is no period in the life of weeds when they are so tine so long as men derive their sustenance

from the earth. Barb wire has contributed its share in the making of our agricultural history and whatever opinion some of us may have formed of it as a fencing material, or as a feature of our landscape, it will likely continue useful as a fence and conspicuous on the landscape for a good many years to come.

Barb wire is not a fencing material that fills every requirement of what a fencing material ought to be. It lends no charm of beauty as the English hedgerows do; it lacks the picturesqueness of the stump fence, that relic of a day gone by that still adorns so many Eastern rural scenes, its presence never carries the mind back to a remote and well nigh forgotten past, it has nothing of the beautiful, the picturesque or the antique; nothing poets can rave over or preachers use to illustrate their sermons, nothing that points to the past, but much that is tremendously indicative of things and times yet to come. It is worth while being alive, even in a barb wire age, to be present at the beginning of things to be.

HORSE

The King's Plate, Canada's most classic race, was won on May 22nd by Shimoneese, a filly owned by Mr. Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton. Fort Garry Dymont's entry was second, and Tollendal, Seagram's horse third. The previous record of 2.11 was reduced to 2.10 2-5.

* * *

The Clydesdale six horse team with which the Nelson Morris Co. won the blue ribbon championship at last year's International, are being sent out to tour Europe. The first appearance of the team will be at the British Olympic, after which they will be shown in the principal cities of the continent.

Fitting Horses for Shows

In bringing a horse to that degree of perfection which is required to win in the show ring, proper feeding and conditioning are of great importance. To be successful the man in charge must have a natural love for the work, an intelligent knowledge of the subject, and stick-to-it-iveness and energy to apply the art, for feeding is more an art than a science at present.

Take for illustration a matured mare or stallion, in ordinary condition, but withal a show horse (do not waste time and expense on one that is doubtful) and only a comparatively short time before the show. This is a case where the "eye of the master" is the most important item in the whole combination.

The probability is, the horse is far from himself, appetite poor, legs in bad condition, and the time is so short that he has to be crowded along if he is to appear to advantage and be inside the money.

To obtain best results in this case, cut his grain down to practically nothing, feed often and in small quantities, and give him his principal nourishment in liquid form. Be very careful in changing abruptly his mode of life and method of feeding, go slow at first and gradually work him over to the new way. If the weather is hot heating rations must be used, but rely principally on ground or crushed oats, bran, and cut hay.

Exercise for horses being fitted for show is absolutely essential, and during hot weather is best given early in the morning, the coolest part of the day, being as a rule from 4.30 to 6.00 a.m.

Remember that the quantity of grain suited to the needs of the horse, given at each feeding, must be determined by the man in charge. Keep the horse as cool and free from annoyance as possible and gradually accustom him to the following daily routine: In the morning, after exercise, say at 6.00 o'clock, give a light feed of bran and cut hay, moistened and seasoned with salt (all soft foods should be slightly salted). At 10.00 a.m. give a taste of dry oats, cut hay and a carrot or handful of green feed; at 2.00 p.m. a wee bit of bran and cut hay, and at 3.00 p.m. give him a drink, and the way he will soon learn to like it will do your heart good. After he has finished drinking, let him have a small portion of bright sweet hay, not too much as we do not want him paunchy. For his 6.00 o'clock meal, steam or boil a small allowance of oats, barley, a root and a few peas, add salt and a small quantity of sugar, or molasses, with a little cut hay, being careful not to have it too sloppy; this should be cooked early enough so it is in a milk warm state at 6.00 p.m. At 9.00 p.m. give him a second drink, and he will soon be so anxious to get it that everyone within hearing will know by the commotion that something is doing.

In preparing the drink first add one pound of ground flaxseed to two gallons of boiling water, stirring thoroughly to prevent the formation of lumps, and allowing the flax meal plenty of time to soak and become jelly-like. Once a day will be often enough for the preparation of the flax meal jelly, if you have several horses in training. Now take one quart of the jelly, add it to four quarts of new warm cow's milk; add one teaspoonful of salt then stir in thoroughly four pounds of rolled oats; (if ground or crushed oats are used, the husks should be sieved out or skimmed from the surface); and add one-half pound of yellow sugar, but do not stir it in much as the horse likes to find the sugar at the bottom of the pail, and it is good to see him go after the last drop of it, licking the pail until taken away. This makes a very palatable and nutritious ration, and it is very easily digested and assimilated. It is well in the beginning to give a small quantity and gradually increase the amount. Be careful that all pails are kept sweet and clean.

Remember that the quantity of milk in the drink is for a mature horse, and for a comparatively short time only. The quantity must be varied for the different horses, according to appetite, constitution, size and age, using the same proportion of each ingredient as mentioned.

No matter how you feed, if you neglect elbow grease your horses will not be in the first rank, if other horses are shown to perfection. The best time to groom a horse is after it has had sufficient exercise to make the skin active, just warmed up a little. The animal should be fastened with sidelines from the halter in a well aired stable.

During hot weather, most horses, and especially heavy drafters being prepared for exhibition purposes, and fed on highly nutritious food, are likely to go wrong on their legs, (often called stocking). The trouble, as a rule, is confined to parts below the hocks and knees and is caused by the circulation becoming sluggish and the depositing of a thin watery fluid called lymph.

Insufficient exercise may cause the trouble. As a rule a walk of from four to eight miles in the cool of the morning, with plenty of cold water applied to the legs from a hose, and the judicious use of bandages will correct and prevent it. Nothing equals cold water direct from the hose pipe to strengthen the tissues in the legs, allay fever, reduce swelling and keep the entire animal cool. It also has a splendid effect on the hoofs. It has been the salvation of many a horse in hot weather.

To get best results hold or tie the horse in the shade on a platform, which will allow the water to run away from under him. Simply throwing cold water on the legs is very beneficial, but ten or fifteen minutes to each leg, with a stream of water playing from above the hocks or knees to the hoof will work wonders.

When partly dry apply a lotion or "leg wash" composed of equal parts, witchhazel, tincture of arnica and rum. Apply a small quantity only and roll on the bandages with equal pressure from bottom to top. A good plan is to roll cotton wadding around the leg and put the bandage over it. However, oakum bandages are now prepared and on sale at harness shops and are much preferable to the old style bandage.

Judgment must be used as to length of time the bandages are to be left on the legs, generally 30 to 60 minutes is sufficient, but if applied with equal pressure and not too tightly they may be left on longer.

Be most particular in regard to cleanliness, using plenty of disinfectant. During fly season horses will do little good unless the nuisance is checked at once. There is nothing so perfect in its results as darkness and cleanliness.

No set rules can be laid down for the guidance of anyone in the fitting of a young colt, for what will carry one along exactly right will quickly cause the undoing of another.

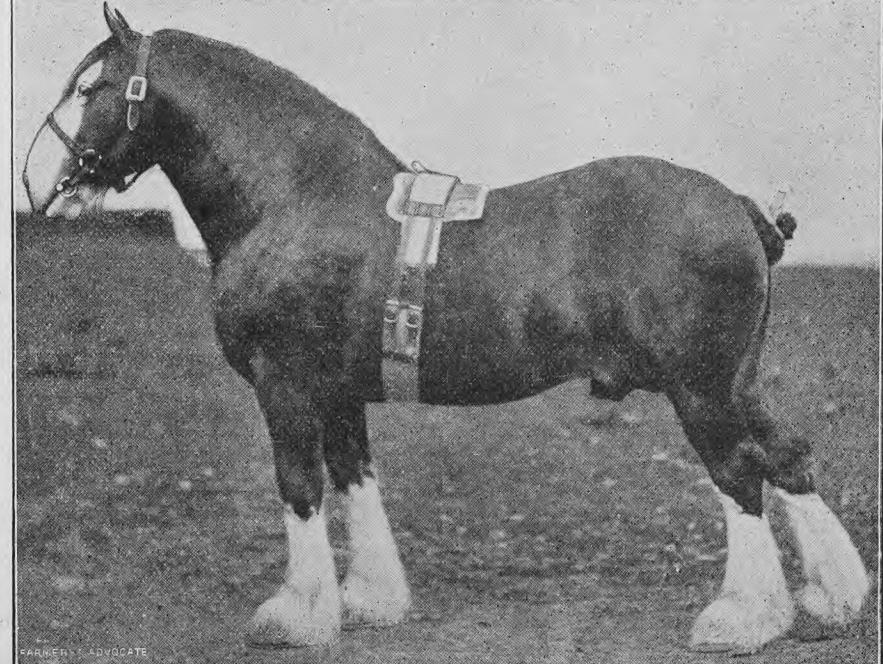
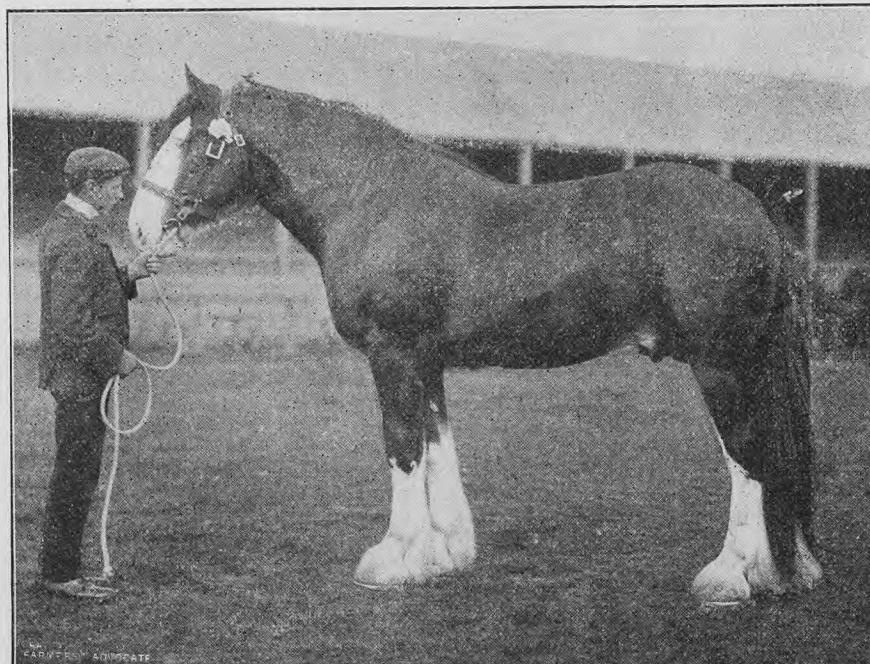
Watchful oversight every day, absolute regularity in feeding, keeping the appetite keen, being careful not to stall the youngster, as it will take a long time to get him back and the chances of founder are great, are very important. While the hot weather lasts, heating rations must not be used; this is the time when the use of the drink, or nourishment given in liquid form, is advisable, as it is easier of digestion and assimilation.

Ground oats as a mainstay, supplemented with bran, boiled barley, roots, a little green feed and cut hay, fed in small quantities four times a day at 6.00 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 2.00 p.m. and 6.00 p.m., with a good warm drink at 9.00 p.m., should bring the horse around in good shape.

The drink for colts and yearlings should be in the following proportions, the quantity given to be determined by the size and appetite of the animal: Mix one-half pound of ground oil cake with sufficient hot water to form a jelly; add 2 pounds oat meal, one-half pound molasses, one teaspoonful salt, one gallon hot water (or half milk and water), mix thoroughly and feed milk-warm at 9.00 p.m., the last six weeks before the show.

Do not neglect plenty of exercise. For this purpose a paddock is best. Handle and gentle the youngster and have him thoroughly trained so as to show to best advantage. Start early enough in this so he will be a credit to you when before the judge.

L. D. NILES.



EVERLASTING (11331) AT TWO YEARS OLD AND AT Maturity.

Clydesdale stallion; foaled March 1900, sire Baron's Pride (9122); dam Rose of Purston Hall (13328), by Prince of Galloway (8919), by Prince of Wales (673).

STOCK

A Friend's Praises

Excerpts from a letter to the "Breeders' Gazette" of Chicago from an Alberta reader: Feeders here are wise not to feed any grain as they have but one price and that is for hay and straw fed cattle. Anything fed on hay and straw in common stock order will bring 4½ cents. They are generally in as good fix when they bring them off the range in the fall as when shipped out in the spring.

"We fed 45 three-year old steers last winter. I fed them as they feed in Missouri and Iowa, but found it did not pay... I never saw a lot of cattle feed better. They made good gains all through."

"Notwithstanding the extreme cold here I think the stock feed better than any place I ever fed in, but it takes lots of feed and lots of work. The bunch we fed ate 2,000 bushels of ground oats and barley and 80 tons of hay, besides having free access to two big strawricks.

"The beef and pork here are not nearly so good as Missouri meats and one 300-pound hog fattened on Missouri corn would make more lard than three such hogs would here. I do not think this country will ever be a success as a farming country. Its seasons are too short and winters too long. There has not been a month since I have been here that was without frost. We rarely ever get any grain here that has not been frostbitten. Very little grain will grade over No. 3 and lots of it has no grade at all, being fit only for feed; but the wild hay is the best quality I ever saw. It is almost equal to alfalfa for cattle and horses.

"I do not wish for your readers to infer from this letter that I am running down the country, for I assure you I am not. I think it a good stock country, but like all other places it has its drawbacks.

"Oats make 60 bushels, wheat averages from 20 to 40 bushels, barley 30 to 50, rye 20 to 30 and potatoes from 300 to 500 bushels per acre. All these crops are apt to be frosted. Potatoes are now worth 80 cents, oats 38 to 40, wheat is 85 cents to \$1 and barley 40 to 55 cents per bushel; hay is \$6 to \$7, timothy \$10 to \$12 baled, delivered on cars.

"Very little emigration is coming this way at present; times are pretty close, which is always the case when there are no Yankees crossing the line."

Saskatchewan Feeder's Views and Methods

Before discussing the question of the best method of handling steers on the farm, some contributions on which have appeared recently in your journal, I would like to consider briefly some of the reasons why a good many of our farmers fail to find profit in the rearing of live stock, of cattle particularly. One very common reason why some men fail with cattle is that they have a mighty poor line of stock to work with. In the first place a good many of the bulls used are nothing but scrubs. I have known cases where the bull of the herd was just a calf that had not been castrated, and after a year or so was being used on all his owners' and some of his neighbors' stock.

Or consider how the average calf is raised. As a general rule, they are started right from the first on skim milk. He will probably get new milk for the first two weeks and after that skim milk, sometimes sweet and as frequently not. When the grass gets green the calf is considered a nuisance in the stable so the owner turns him out. He gets into the garden or grain crop and is tied up finally to a stake, being allowed sufficient rope to forage around a little. As the summer passes the calf is moved less frequently to new pasture. He gathers in every particle of grass on the area he is permitted to travel over and sometimes goes pretty hungry. An occasional one winds himself up so neatly, so tightly around the stake or picket that post-mortem evidence might be taken to indicate premeditated self-destruction. When autumn comes the owner finds that he has a calf on his hands which is about half the size a calf of the age ought to be. And then the youngster goes into winter quarters.

Winter rations consist usually of hay and straw, the latter in unlimited quantity, the former sometimes a trifle scarce. As a rule no grain is fed and the calf comes out a yearling in the spring weighing probably 300 or 400 pounds. If he is sold now as a stocker his owner might get \$10.00 for him, but yearlings sold at that figure loose money for their producers. However, the owner decides to carry his steer along. When grass comes the steer is turned out to pasture and picks up rapidly in flesh, but is pretty small in size.

As a general rule, the average farmer has pasture only for the horses and a few cows. Then somebody turns up who wants to take in cattle to pasture. A farmer with a quarter section and only a small crop decides to herd cattle on his vacant land. The owner of the steer strikes a deal with him and the steer we have followed thus far is turned over to the herder. That functionary looks after his bunch partly well at first. There is a small enclosure in which the cattle are put at night. Gradually they remain longer within the enclosure until by harvest time they are almost as thin as they were in the spring. After threshing is over the owner takes his steer back home and is usually so disgusted with the appearance of the animal that he sells out to the first dealer who comes along. Or failing that, the steer is kept over winter to come out a heap of bones in the spring. I have known farmers to lose 15 per cent. of their cattle in winter from starvation, and at the same time, they had hundreds of bushels of oats in the granary.

Now I will tell you how I handle my own cattle. In the first place I keep a pure bred Shorthorn bull and I intend staying with that breed. I keep on an average 20 head of cattle and we milk from 5 to 7 head of cattle each year. Our cows are bred to come in February or early March, and during the winter months, before calving, they are fed well and after calving I feed them ground oats twice a day, half a peck to each cow at a time.

To the calves I feed new milk for about three weeks, gradually bringing them down to separator milk, and as soon as they are old enough I give them oats everyday at noon and what hay or oat sheaf they will eat. Then I have a small pasture ready for them in the spring in which there is abundance of feed all summer. The pasture is a piece of land seeded to alfalfa. Once the calves get used to the alfalfa I stop feeding grain, but keep water before them all the time, and in the fall they are in good shape for the stable.

During winter we feed the calves on oat sheaves, hay and a little straw, and the following summer they run in the pasture and on the summer fallow as I have most of my farm fenced, and they are kept growing all the time. I generally stall feed my steers when it comes to finishing them, as the price is generally pretty good in the spring. In 1907, I had a good deal of frozen wheat and was wintering four steers coming two years old. I fed them a mixture of frozen wheat and oats. I did not keep track of what they consumed but gave them plenty, so much in fact that one of them went off his feed two or three times. I sold them at the end of May, when they would be of an average age of two years and three months. They sold for \$40.00 each. Two-year-old stockers were selling at the same time in the locality for \$18.00 each. Surely it must have paid me to feed those steers.

I have sold three-year-old steers for as much as \$60.00 each, and yearlings, that is, steers fifteen months of age at as high as \$28.00 for beef. I believe it paid me much better to fatten these steers and sell them at these prices than to dispose of them as stockers. My motto is this: "If an animal is worth keeping it is surely worth feeding and feeding well."

Sask.

P. L.

* * *

A steer raised on natural grass, will be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon-Exposition this summer to show the possibilities of Alberta as a ranching country. The animal stands 6 feet high, is 11 feet 2 inches long, measures 8 feet 8 inches around the girth and 6 feet on the hips, and weighs 2,560 pounds.

The steer was used in an ox team all last summer and rustled on the prairie during winter. He was raised in the Gleichen district.

Shelter for Grazing Hogs

In the summer time, swine should be on the ground. It is natural for them, and one seldom makes much mistake in following nature. Hogs which are pastured will make rapid and very profitable gains with small grain allowance. If a small quantity of skim milk or whey can be added for a month or so after weaning, so much the better, but, in the absence of dairy by-products, clover pasture makes the best substitute, and, with or without milk, it should be provided. Rape, artichokes and mixed grain sowing may also be employed. Anything to get the pigs out on the land, and to provide pasture to reduce feed bills.

For grazing hogs, suitable shelter sometimes becomes a problem. In some cases convenient access may be had to the piggery or a bluff. In other instances, portable pens must be provided in the pasture-lot. The main thing is to give the pigs a clean, dry, sheltered sleeping place. It need not be enclosed. Fresh air is as good for hogs as for other animals. It should, if possible, be movable, in order to change it around from one pasture to another, and to prevent the hogs killing out the grass or clover in spots by close eating and trampling, especially trampling when wet.

* * *

The late Sir Nigel Kingscote's herd of Shorthorns were disposed of last week. Fifty-six head changed hands at the satisfactory average of £45.17s. 1d. The King bought the cow "Kingscote Waterloo IV." for 100 gs., and her heifer calf for 28 gs.

FARM

Topics for Discussion

To afford an opportunity for the interchange of ideas, and to provide a place where information may be given and received, we will publish each week at the head of this department a list of topics, which our readers are invited to discuss. Opposite each topic is the date of publication of contributions on it and readers are reminded that articles contributed on any of the subjects given, must be in our hands at least ten days earlier than the subject is scheduled for discussion in our columns.

Readers will understand that this department of the paper is entirely and altogether their own. They are invited at all times to write the editor fully and freely expressing their opinion of the manner in which it is conducted. They are invited to suggest topics to be discussed. If any reader has in mind any question which he or she may think could be properly discussed, it will be given a place in the order of subjects, if brought to the notice of the editor, and is of sufficient general interest. Because this notice runs weekly at the head of the Farm Department does not mean that farm questions, only, may be discussed. The discussions will be spread over every department of the paper.

For the best article received on each topic, we will award a first prize of Three Dollars and for the second best Two Dollars, paying the latter sum for other contributions on the subject received and published in the same issue.

Articles should not exceed 500 words in length.

June 16.—Should cream be sent to a creamery either local or distant, or kept on the farm and be made into butter to be marketed wherever the price is best? Tell of a plan that is working satisfactorily.

June 23.—Would you advise a man under all circumstances to insure his grain crop against hail? If not, what would be the exceptions?

June 30.—Taking everything into consideration is it advisable to seed to bromegrass? A recital of experiences with this grass will be valuable as opinions upon it are quite contradictory.

July 7.—Tell how your beef ring is run giving all the details as to number of members, time of operation, size of animal used, arrangement with butcher, etc.

Short Hours and Quick Work

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Just a few lines on the long or short hours question with men or teams on the farm. I am not in favor of working more than nine hours on the land. I have been farming in the Moose Mountain District for twenty-five years and have made a success of it. My plan is "Early to bed early to rise," get your team to work as near seven o'clock as possible, unhitch for noon at 11.45, start again at 1.45, quit again at 5.45. Always be on hand for meals regularly at seven, twelve and six. That gives men ample time to read the news and get refreshed for the next day's labor. It also gives the good wife time to get her housework done. It is seldom that nine o'clock, p. m., catches me out of bed summer or winter, but give me one hour in the morning. It is worth two after 6 p.m.

I have noticed in this Western country a great many people work long hours but to look at some of them move I often think if they would work a reasonable time and put a little more vim in their gaits, they would accomplish more and be fresher. Just think of a person plodding along from daylight till dark for months! What pleasure is there in a life like that? Then, again, you will notice some people when they think they are very busy will work always for an hour after the meal is ready, but while the men are accomplishing their work the wife is kept behind with hers.

Sask.

SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

Premium Pictures of Great Horses

The demand for the pictures of the Clydesdale sires Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, and Oyama has completely exhausted our first supply, but a new consignment is about ready. Horsemen find it a pleasure to accept subscriptions from their friends for a paper like the FARMER'S ADVOCATE and the pictures they get for the service are suitable and appreciated. Several have sent one new name and have now part of the series, another subscription will secure the three.

The rules are two new names (not the sender's) at \$1.50 each for the three pictures, or one new name at \$1.50 for any two pictures. When a new subscriber sends his own name it does not entitle him to a premium.

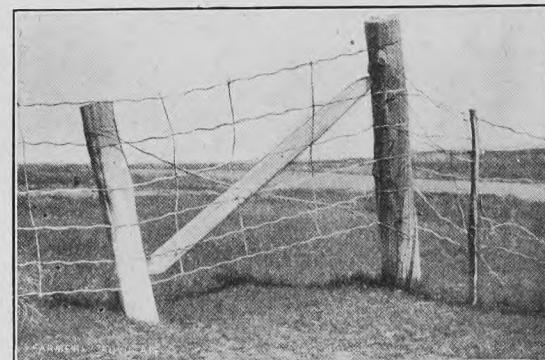
FENCING, FENCE POSTS AND GATES

The question of fencing will demand a certain amount of attention on every Western farm during the next month or so. Whether it be a homesteader, out beyond the last jumping off place, fencing in a patch of raw prairie for a pasture, the grain farmer extending the barb wire farther into the domain of the rancher, or the farmer constructing fences of a more permanent kind in our older settled sections, all are interested more or less in the fence question. And it is a question large enough to claim some attention. The cost of building a fence around a quarter-section runs anywhere from three hundred dollars up with additional expenditure for cross fences to divide the farm up into fields. Of course, a hundred and sixty acres of land can be enclosed by fencing, of a kind, that may cost considerably less than this estimate, and if one wishes to fence his place in such a manner that all classes of stock may be held in a field or out of it, he can spend a good deal more, but five hundred dollars for outside and divisional fences is a reasonable estimate of the cost of enclosing a quarter with a fair quality of fencing and dividing it into a

Now it has been discovered that the so-called inferior timbers, treated in such a way as to exclude the fungus and bacteria that bring about decay, will outlast the best grades of untreated timbers and are, therefore, cheaper and as satisfactory. This is true of such timbers as cottonwood, willow, poplar, low grade pine and some of the gums.

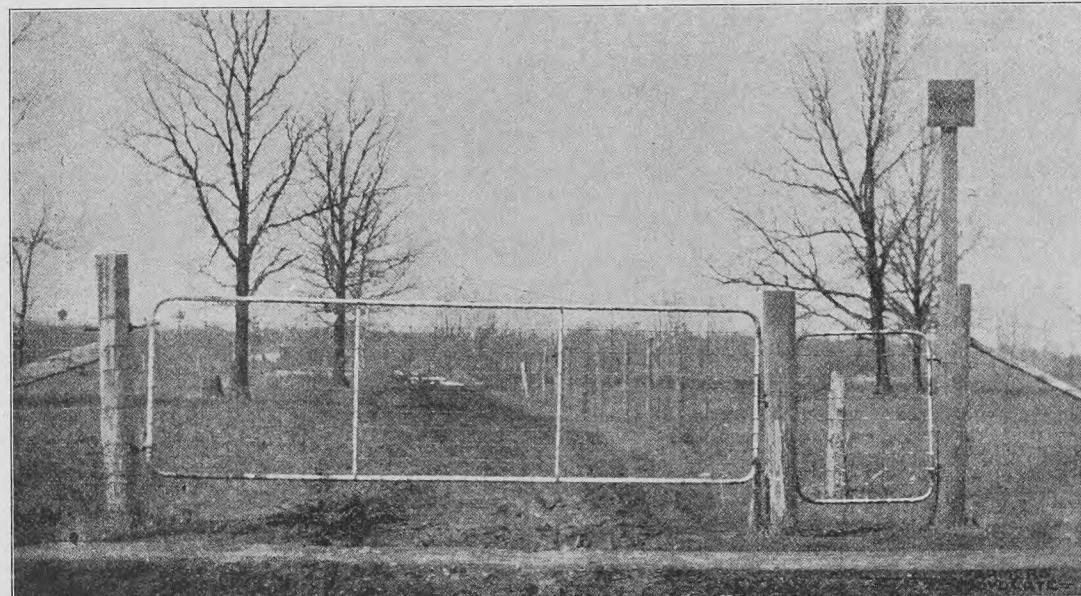
The United States Forest Service has carried on a good deal of experimental work to determine the best materials to use in treating fence posts to prevent decay, and have reached some valuable conclusions in this line. The preservative advised by this authority is creosote, a coal tar product, in which the posts are soaked before being set in the ground. The posts, to be treated, should be thoroughly air dried, and the bark all removed. An apparatus of some sort must be provided that will permit of heating the creosote to a temperature of from 200 to 230 degrees, F., and allow the posts to be immersed for a period of from one to eight hours. The higher the temperature of the creosote, and the longer the post is immersed the deeper will be the penetration

The idea of constructing fence posts of concrete reinforced with iron or steel is by no means a new one, but on the contrary such posts have been experimented with for years, and a great number of patents have been issued covering many of the possible forms of reinforcement. It is frequently stated that a reinforced concrete post can be made and put in the ground for the same price as a wooden post. Of course this will depend in any locality upon the relative



SHOWING A CORNER POST IMPROPERLY BRACED AND EVIDENTLY NOT ANCHORED AT ALL. THE BRACE HAS BEEN SET IN SUCH A WAY THAT THE PULL OF THE FENCE HAD A TENDENCY CONSTANTLY TO RAISE THE CORNER POST.

value of wood and the various materials which go to make up the concrete post, but in the great majority of cases, wood will prove the cheaper material in regard to first cost. On the other hand, a concrete post will last indefinitely, its strength increasing with age, whereas the wooden post must be replaced at short intervals, probably making it more expensive in the long run.



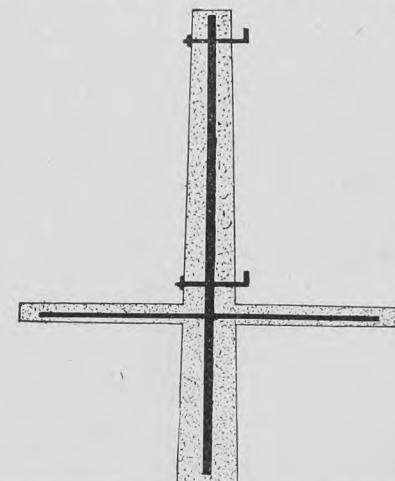
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A NEAT ENTRANCE, A LARGE AND SMALL GATE, WITH THE OWNER'S NAME AND THE NUMBER OF HIS SECTION ON THE POST TO THE SIDE. THE ENTRANCE TO THIS PLACE HAS A PLEASING APPEARANCE, BUT AN UNGRADED LANE, WHICH WAS AXLE DEEP WITH RUTS, WHEN THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN, RATHER MARS THE EFFECT OF THE WHOLE. A WELL GRADED LANE LEADING FROM THE ENTRANCE AND A PROPERLY HUNG GATE ADDS TO THE APPEARANCE AS WELL AS INCREASES THE VALUE OF A FARM.

sufficient number of fields to facilitate the carrying on of general farming operations. It is worth while, therefore, to see that fences are built in such a way that the greatest degree of permanency possible with the materials used, is secured, when one incurs the expense of enclosing and dividing up his farm.

The first point to consider is the foundation — the posts. The time is not very far distant when it will be necessary in this country, as it has become necessary in the States, for us to employ lighter, cheaper and inferior timber for fence posts. Either that or we shall have to use metal posts of some kind or concrete. Up to the present we have been accustomed to use such timbers as cedar and oak in fence building because these woods, resisted for a longer time than others the forces working to induce decay.

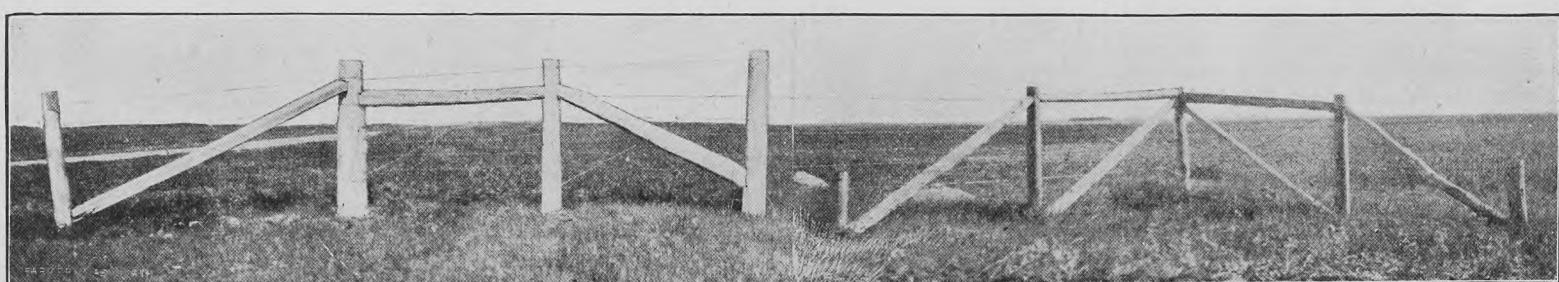
of the preservative into the timber and the longer the posts lasts when set in the ground. The cost of such treatment cannot be estimated exactly, since it varies with the locality and the convenience of the apparatus used, but in general the cost will vary from 4 to 15 cents per post. If an equipment cannot be provided for properly immersing the posts, the butt ends may be plunged into a vessel of hot creosote or the liquid applied with a brush. But the effect on the timber will not be so lasting as it would be if the post had been immersed in the preservative for several hours. However, it is better to apply the material even in this way than to set posts of inferior timber without treatment at all.

Concrete nowadays, is coming into general use in some parts as a material for fence posts, in the East more so than here.



CONCRETE GATE POSTS SHOWING THE MANNER OF ANCHORING AND REINFORCING. THE REINFORCING IS BY AN IRON BAR PASSING THROUGH THE CENTER AND EXTENDING FROM TOP TO BOTTOM, OR MAY BE IRON PIPE OR AN OLD BUGGY AXLE.

In regard to strength, it must be borne in mind that it is not practicable to make concrete fence posts as strong as wooden posts of the same size; but since wooden posts, as a rule, are many times stronger than is necessary, this difference in strength should not condemn the use of reinforced concrete for this purpose. Moreover, strength in many cases is of little importance,

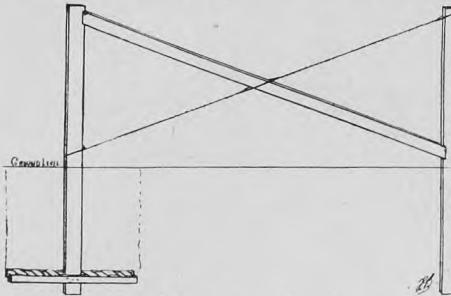


THIS CUT SHOWS TWO WELL BRACED CORNERS, TOO WELL BRACED IN FACT SINCE, WITH LESS TIMBER THE CORNER POSTS COULD HAVE BEEN BRACED AS EFFECTIVELY AS IN THE ILLUSTRATION. ONE BRACE ANGLING FROM NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE BRACE POST TO WITHIN SIX INCHES OR SO OF THE TOP OF THE MAIN POST, WITH WIRE STRETCHED AND WOUND FROM THE TOP OF THE BRACE POST TO THE MAIN POST AT THE GROUND SURFACE, WOULD MAKE AS STRONG A JOB AS EITHER OF THESE.

the fence being used only as a dividing line, and in such cases small concrete posts provide ample strength and present a very uniform and neat appearance. In any case, to enable concrete posts to withstand the loads they are called upon to carry, sufficient strength may be secured by means of reinforcement, and where great strength is required this may be obtained by using a larger post with a greater proportion of metal and well braced, as is usual in such cases. In point of durability, concrete is unsurpassed by any material of construction. It offers a perfect protection to the metal reinforcement and is not itself affected by exposure, so that a post con-

For the sake of economy the smallest amount of metal consistent with the desired strength must be used, and this requirement makes it necessary to place the reinforcement near the surface, better than a long staple or bent wire well embedded in the concrete, being twisted or bent at the end to prevent extraction. Galvanized metal must be used for fasteners since they are not protected by the concrete. A piece of small flexible wire, about 2 inches in length, threading the staple and twisted several times with a pair of pliers, holds the line in position.

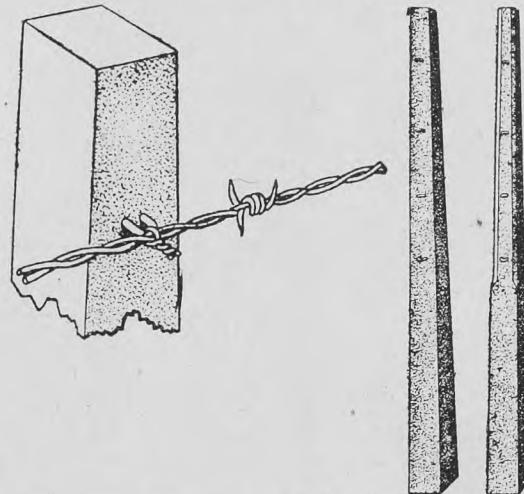
The concrete for fence posts should be mixed with Portland cement in the proportion of about 1; 2½; 5. A mixture of medium consistency is recommended because it fills the moulds better and requires less tamping. A mould for making the posts is shown in the illustration. The size of posts generally is 6 by 6 inches at the bottom, 6 by 3 inches at the top and 7 feet in length having two parallel sides. In using a mould it is necessary to have a perfectly smooth and even platform of a size depending upon the number of posts to be moulded. The moulds are painted thinly with soft soap before the concrete is placed in them, to facilitate removal of the post. The concrete is tamped in thoroughly in the corners, especially, smoothed off on the upper surface, the reinforcing steel or iron being imbedded in the corners near the outside, as the material is packed in. If it is desired to bevel the edges the two upper edges may be bevelled off with a trowel



THE ANCHORING AND BRACING OF THE END OR CORNER POST IS OF FIRST IMPORTANCE IN FENCE BUILDING. THE DRAWING SHOWS THE CORRECT METHOD OF DOING THIS. THE END POST IS SET 3 FEET 6 INCHES IN THE GROUND, AND THE BRACE POST IS 10 FEET FROM IT. THE BRACE IS OF 4 BY 4 INCH MATERIAL, NOTCHED INTO EACH POST. AN END POST BRACED IN THIS MANNER WILL WITHSTAND THE STRAIN OF 60 RODS OF FENCING AS HEAVY AS IS ORDINARILY USED.

structed of concrete reinforced with steel will last indefinitely and require no attention in the way of repairs.

No form of wooden reinforcement, either on the surface or within the post, can be recommended. If on the surface, the wood will soon decay, and if a wooden core is used it will, in all probability, swell by the absorption of moisture



SHOWING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WIRE IS ATTACHED TO CONCRETE POSTS. A LONG STAPLE OR BENT WIRE IS EMBEDDED IN THE CONCRETE AND THREADED WITH A PIECE OF FLEXIBLE WIRE TO HOLD THE LINE WIRE IN POSITION.

and crack the post. If plain, smooth wire or rods are used for reinforcement they should be bent over at the ends or looped to prevent slipping in the concrete. Twisted fence wire may usually be obtained at a reasonable cost and is very well suited for this purpose. Barbed wire has been proposed and is sometimes used, although the barbs make it extremely difficult to handle

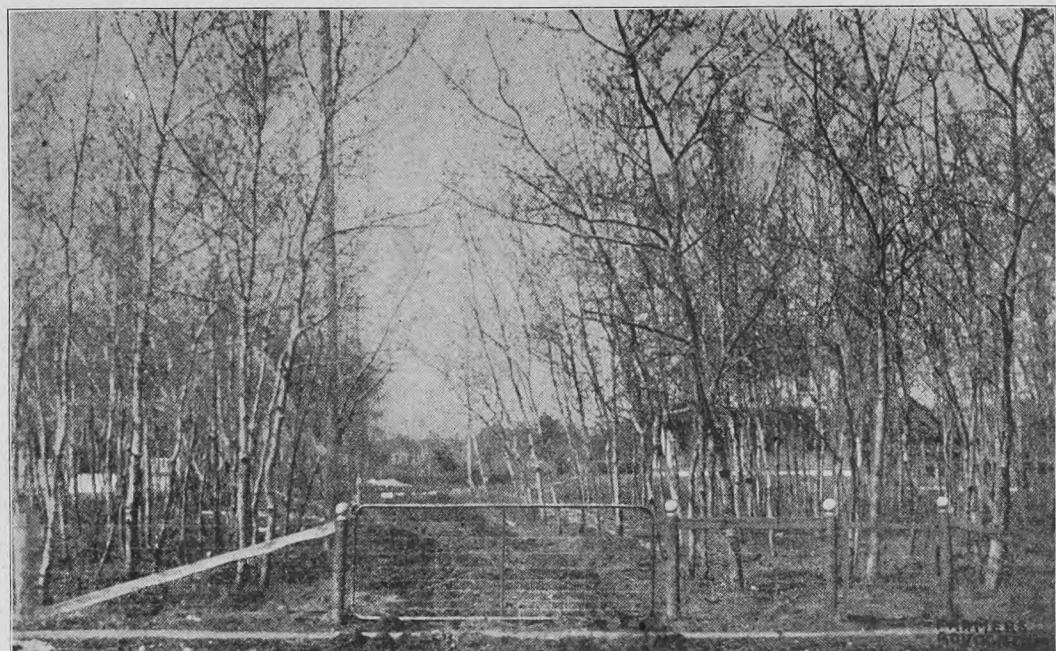
while a piece of wood shaped to the desired form and size, tacked in the lower corners of the mould will bevel the other two corners of the post. The bevel need not extend beneath the ground line.

Care should be taken in handling the posts until they become thoroughly hardened. The ends and sides of the mould may be removed after 24 hours, but the posts should not be handled for at least a week, during which time they should be sprinkled daily and protected from sun and wind. They should not be used for at least 60 days after being made. After "ripening" for this time they may be set in the usual way. Corner posts of concrete require to be larger than the size given and more strongly reinforced with iron or steel.

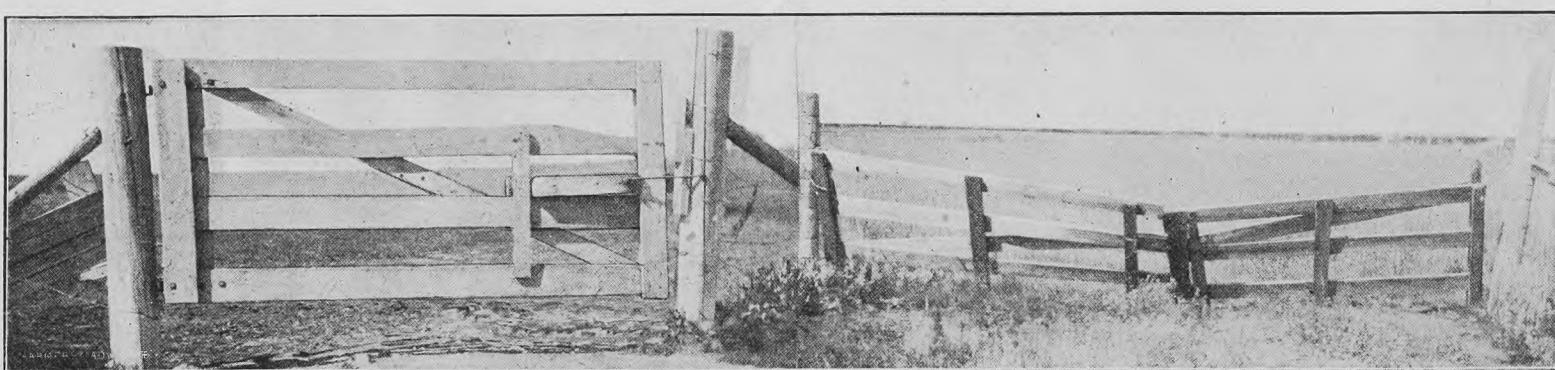
Various devices have been suggested for attaching fence wires to the posts, the object of

Total cost of concrete and metal for one post 28 To this must be added the cost of mixing concrete, molding and handling posts, and the cost of molds, an addition which should not in any case exceed 7 cents, making a total of 35 cents per post.

Illustrations are given showing the right and wrong way of setting corner fence posts. In all kinds of wire fencing it is the corner post that bears the strain and weight of the fence, the line posts serving merely to hold the fence upright. Consequently it is of first importance that the corner posts shall be well anchored in the ground and well braced to withstand the strain. The best way to anchor and brace the corner is shown in the illustration. An excavation is made three and a half or four feet deep, five feet at least in length with the line of the fence and eighteen



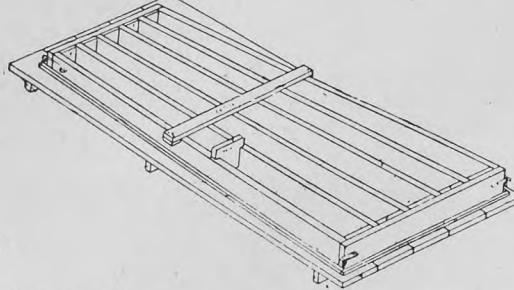
THIS ILLUSTRATION SHOWS A GATE PROPERLY PLACED AND WELL PROTECTED. THE UNSIGHTLY CONDITION OF THE LANE IS THE ONLY THING THAT MARS THE SCENE.



TWO TYPES OF WOODEN GATE THAT ARE FREQUENTLY SEEN. NEITHER ADDED TO THE APPEARANCE OF THE FARMS THEY WERE THE MAIN ENTRANCES TO. THE CHIEF POINT IN ARRANGING GATES IS TO SEE THAT THEY ARE CONSTRUCTED OF MATERIALS THAT WILL LAST AND HOLD THE STRUCTURE IN SHAPE, AND ALSO THAT THE POSTS THEY ARE HUNG ON SHALL BE SET FIRMLY ENOUGH TO RESIST PULL FROM ALL DIRECTIONS.

inches or two feet across. Notches are cut on each side of the post within six inches of the bottom end, into which 2 by 4 inch scantling is nailed and the post thus prepared is set in the excavation. It is as well to have a hole dug in the bottom of the trench of sufficient size to receive the butt end of the post. Earth is well packed into the trench until flush with the upper edge of the scantling, when inch boards, of sufficient length to extend from side to side of the excavation, are nailed to the 12 by 4 cross pieces. This gives a good solid anchorage and no reasonable strain will shift the end post from position. The excavation, of course, is well packed with earth, gravel or stone. The braces are arranged as shown.

Another way of anchoring is to dig the trench for the anchorage crosswise of the line of fence, nailing on the inch boards and packing in the earth as before. Either way is satisfactory. Efficiency does not depend so much upon the way the anchorage is made as upon the thoroughness



MOULD FOR MAKING CONCRETE FENCE POSTS. FIVE POSTS MAY BE MOULDED AT ONE TIME. IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE POSTS TO REMAIN IN THE MOULD 24 HOURS. WIRE REINFORCEMENTS ARE BEDDED IN THE CONCRETE AS IT IS PACKED INTO THE FORM.

with which the work is done. The point is to have the end or corner post so firmly anchored in the ground that no strain that may be brought upon it will raise it, or cant it to one side or the other.

It is unnecessary to say very much on the practical points of fence building other than those already touched upon. Most of us who require to build fences are able to devise means suited to the circumstances for stringing the wire on the posts, and no general directions are required or would cover this phase of the work. The chief point to be attended to in all cases is the foundation equipment, the end as corner posts, and if sufficient care and thoroughness are exercised in getting this part right at the start, the result whatever kind of wire material the fences are made of, will be as satisfactory as a fence of that type and material can be.

Some illustrations are given of gates of various types and kinds. There are a good many delapidated structures on the farms of this country doing service as gates. And one or so are pictured. Since the advent of the steel gate, however, vast progress has been made in gate building, and it is only a matter of a few years until the old wooden structures have entirely disappeared. The cuts show some steel gates properly hung and the gate posts properly braced.

POULTRY

Cleaning the Poultry House

Lice exist wherever fowls are kept; but as long as the birds are kept healthy and the surroundings are clean as some little care can make them, there is little danger of the vermin increasing rapidly enough to cause much trouble. They thrive best on unhealthy birds, on sitting hens and on young chicks.

To rid a house thoroughly of lice is not a large undertaking providing one has a house built so as to facilitate cleaning, and is willing to give some little time once or twice a year to the business of cleaning the premises up. A few weeks ago we asked readers of this department to explain how they cleaned out their poultry houses and ridded them of vermin. Replies are appended herewith. First prize is given to Mrs. H. M. Johnson, Manitoba, and second to Mr. A. B. Smith, British Columbia. The query column runs regularly at the head of the Farm Department.

Keep the Fowls Healthy and Surroundings Clean

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

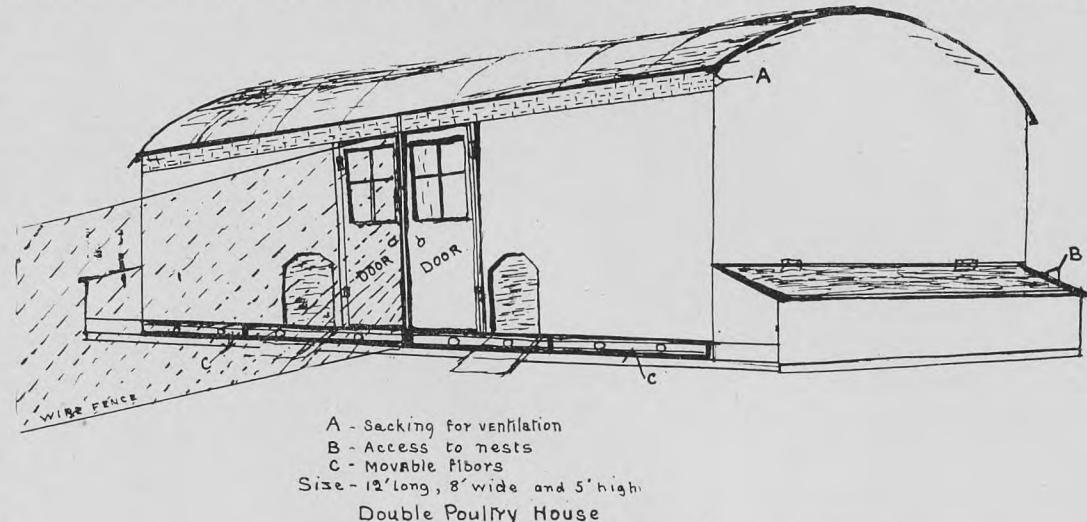
For success in poultry raising and egg production it is very necessary to have a good house and healthy surroundings. The poultry house should be warm, properly ventilated and well lighted. It is a good plan to build the walls of rough lumber and then lath and rough plaster on the inside. If built this way, it can easily be scrubbed and lime washed.

Here is a plan and description of a house, which I built and found satisfactory : The size was 12 feet long by 8 feet wide and 5 feet high. The nests were built at each end of the house, projecting out, with lids on, whereby one could get the eggs without entering the house. A movable partition was placed

a dust covered surface, and if a ground floor, at least a couple of inches of the bottom should be removed.

The house should be well washed with any good whitewash, a couple of which I give below, put on with a brush with a spoonful of crude carbolic acid in a pint of water to each bucket of wash and the whole applied hot. I do not think a spray pump as good as the brush with plenty of elbow grease behind it. For the fittings I like to give them a spray of coal oil, after scraping them off, and then touch a match to them letting the blaze run over the surface for a moment or so, extinguishing and giving them a good coating of the wash. After the house has been cleaned put four or five inches of fresh, dry soil in the bottom, sandy soil if possible, and let the building stand empty for a week or so if possible before putting any stock in.

The proper time for this cleaning is usually late in



SKETCH OF POULTRY HOUSE DESCRIBED BY MRS. H. M. JOHNSON.

in the center, and I had Houdans on one side and Minorcas on the other. Each flock had a yard 50 feet by 100 to run on, with a wire fence down the middle. I grew sunflowers along this wire on both sides, so there were lots of insects for the hens to pick at. Nettles and grass grew in abundance. Long shallow boxes were fitted in the corners of the runs, filled with sand, gravel, etc., for the hens to dust in.

To provide ventilation, the top board along the south side (see figure A) was left off and sacking stretched across. Windows were put in the doors as far from the nests as possible. I find that if the nests are kept in semi-darkness the hens will not eat their eggs.

Note the movable floor in this house, which I think goes a long way in helping to keep the poultry clean. This floor is built in four sections with holes bored through to allow a fresh current of air to pass through, without being drafty. I took the floor out once a week, scrubbed it, put it in the sun to dry, placed it into position again with a good layer of sawdust and chaff. The floor was built three inches above the ground.

The poultry house should be lime washed out about once a month, during the summer. Prepare the lime-wash this way : Slake half a pail of lime with warm water, put half a cup of disinfectant fluid, such as one uses to keep the dairy clean or carbolic acid; throw in half a block of salt and thicken with ground rice. Scrape all perches thoroughly as lice have a habit of hiding in cracks, turn all nests out giving the whole interior a good lime washing. Open the doors and lids of the nests and let the sun do the rest.

As for the surroundings, lots of green stuff growing is essential. The hens will pick around this and thereby get exercise, which is needful for a laying hen. Sunflowers make a good shade, and don't forget the dusting box.

Many poultry keepers pen their hens up in a bare yard, giving them any old kind of a shed to roost and lay in, and then wonder why their fowls are always ailing.

Make a frame of chicken wire and place over the drinking pans, and the water will be kept clean. Rub insect powder into the hen's feathers once every little while. Handle a pure strain, if possible, have a good grassy range in summer and plenty of straw in winter, clean house, good ventilation, fresh water, sand or grit around the place and the fowls will always be healthy.

St. James, Man. MRS. H. M. JOHNSON.

Some Washes to Use

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

To clean up a poultry house thoroughly it must first have been built properly to lend itself to cleaning in a time saving manner. The walls should have as few and small intricacies as possible, and roosts, nests, water shelf and other fittings should never be fixed to the building but attached by clips, hooks or in other manner, so as to be readily removed and carried outside where they can be emptied of all contents and completely cleaned. The house should then be cleaned of all litter and droppings, dust brushed from the walls, as whitewash can not put on

the summer when the stock is at its lowest, just before the next season's birds are ready to go into winter quarters, and should always be done before wet weather sets in. Right here let me say that unless the interior of the house is naturally free from moisture, either from the soil or otherwise, it will be impossible to keep it clean and free from disease for any length of time, but if conditions and the mass are right such an over hauling once a year will suffice to keep things in a sanitary condition, providing either frequently cleaned dropping boards are used or a bin under the roost supplied at least once a week with a good sprinkling of dry earth, or if obtainable, soot from wood stove pipes and chimney and emptied once a month. Roosts require a wash of coal oil or liquid louse killer every few weeks and nests should be renewed and dusted with louse powder frequently.

FORMULAS :

- Slake in boiling water half a bushel lime keeping barely covered with water while slaking, strain, add peck of salt dissolved in warm water, three pounds ground rice boiled to thin paste, half pound Sp. whiting, powdered, one pound clear glue dissolved in warm water, mix well and let stand several days then apply hot.

- Fresh slake lime as before, thin to a cream, dissolve small lump of copperas in warm water, cool and mix.

- Fresh slack lime adding salt only. In any case do not forget the carbolic acid and stir well while using.

B. C.

A. B. SMITH.

HORTICULTURE

Trees and Fruits in the Farm Garden

In laying out a new garden, space should be provided always for trees and shrubs. While the trees are very small they will occupy no more ground than ordinary vegetables. Other crops may be planted to within one foot of a row of seedling trees, and no injury will be done to either. But in a few years the trees will take the moisture from a larger space. They will also shade the ground, and this alone will prevent most vegetables from attaining to perfection of growth. At least eight feet of extra space should be allowed inside a windbreak of trees. At first this space may be filled with vegetables, but later on it should be merely kept free from weeds.

For the windbreak I would strongly recommend the various willows, and also the Manitoba or ash-leaved maple. They both grow bushy and thick near the ground, and if the ends of the branches are clipped off, allowing them to extend from two to three feet beyond the trunks of the trees, then an almost solid wall of green will be produced, with a small amount of work. The clipping should be done in June, so as to allow

the wounded branches to heal over properly before winter sets in. If done much earlier than June, some trees are liable to bleed profusely. Bleeding is to be avoided when possible, as it materially weakens the tree. Another reason for recommending the maple and willow for planting around the farm garden is the fact that neither of them send out suckers. Trees that grow many suckers should not be planted close to a garden, as they will come up like weeds, and give trouble.

To make the best windbreak of trees and shrubs, plant a double row of trees on the outside. Plant the trees one foot apart in the rows, and place the rows three feet from each other. Set the trees so that those in the inside row come opposite the spaces in the outside row. Now plant a row of small shrubs inside, about three feet from the trees. I think the common lilac, planted about one foot apart, will make as tight a hedge as any. If it is seldom pruned, it will grow very close at the bottom. This inside hedge is not really necessary. Either the willows or the maples will be sufficient protection for the garden.

For forestry purposes, the different varieties of poplars are suitable. They will grow rapidly from suckers, renewing themselves naturally, without extra work in re-planting. Willows when cut down will grow up again from the old stumps. Maples grow in the same way readily. But poplars should be kept at a respectful distance from the garden. They will send out their suckers to a distance of twenty or thirty feet from the main trunk. The suckers run quite close to the surface of the ground, drawing sustenance therefrom.

For a large garden, where grounds can be laid out for appearance as well as use, there are dozens of hardy trees and shrubs that may be worked in with good effect. There is a great variety to be had in foliage colors; and for winter effects there is such variation in the color of bark and young growth, that it is quite possible to make the winter garden pleasing to the eye. Really beautiful effects may be produced by the introduction of the white spruce, Scotch pine, blue spruce and some other evergreen trees that have been tested and found hardy at the experimental farms. These take longer to grow than the deciduous trees, but even when they are quite small they add greatly to the appearance of the garden both winter and summer.

Just here I would like to plead for more extensive tree planting by farmers in the West. The time is not far distant when fuel and material for fence posts will be very scarce indeed. It is quite possible for every farmer to grow his own fire wood in a few years time. This does not belong really to gardening, and yet it is, or may be, closely connected with it. The garden may be a part of a larger field intended for a wood lot. Each year a few rows of trees may be planted next to the garden. If the trees are planted three feet apart each way, they will soon branch and shade the ground so that they will need no cultivation. While they do need it, they can be cultivated with the garden. It is a good plan to start tree seeds in the garden proper, transplanting them to the wood lots as soon as they are large enough. Tree seeds are best planted in the late fall, while cuttings should be planted very early in spring. The cuttings should be cut from the new wood. They should be eight inches long, and nearly one-quarter of an inch thick. Both ends should be cut evenly, and the slip set deeply in the ground, leaving only one or two buds exposed. Most kinds of poplars and willows grow readily from cuttings.

It used to be thought that fruits could not be grown in this country. It is now well known that some varieties of almost all the small fruits can be successfully grown.

Currants are the hardiest fruit we can plant. Almost all varieties are easily grown. We have a native black currant that is preferred by some people, to the cultivated varieties, but other blacks will do well here. Of gooseberries, only a few prove perfectly hardy. Of these the Houghton is best adapted to our climate. All other varieties that I have seen tried, need some protection. The Houghton does well with the same cultivation as the currants — clean cultivation, with occasional top-dressings of well-rotted manure, and pruning to cut out all weak branches, will ensure good crops of either currants or Houghton gooseberries. Once planted, and well cared for, these bushes will produce heavy crops of fruit for twenty-five years.

In most locations several varieties of red rasp-

berries do well. Cuthberts, Turners, Dr. Reider and Marlborough are all reliable. They do best in light soil heavily manured and deeply worked. They should be planted two feet apart in a long straight row, and *thoroughly*, but *not deeply* cultivated *all the time*. Raspberries send out hundreds of suckers all summer long. These should be cleanly hoed out, leaving about six strong canes to each plant. Posts should be set along the row, and one strand of smooth fence wire stretched tightly on the posts, at about three feet from the ground. Then in spring the canes should be tied up to the wire, to prevent the wind and rain from breaking them down while they are blossoming and fruiting. If the canes are more than four feet high they should be trimmed back to that length in spring.

Strawberries should be grown more than they are. To be sure some of the plants may winter-kill at times, but as a rule a good supply can be easily grown in every garden. If they are well covered with snow in winter and spring, they will certainly live and thrive. Medium to late varieties are best, as they blossom after the late spring frosts. The ground for strawberries should be prepared much as for raspberries. My experience has been that they stand exposure in winter better when planted on clay soil, than they do on sandy soil. If the slope of the ground is toward the north, the spring sunshine does not thaw the plants out so quickly, and they are less likely to be injured by heavy frosts. Strawberries need clean cultivation, and should be well covered with clean wheat straw in winter. The covering should be left on until the ground is thawed out under it. Then it should be removed gradually.

Hardy apples are grown now in Manitoba successfully. Much disappointment may be met with unless great care is taken to procure the right stock. Much eastern and southern grown stock is sent out by salesmen. It may not always be the fault of the salesmen. I know of one case where the company for which a salesman worked promised to supply good Manitoba grown apple trees. The company in turn bought the stock from a well-known and suppose-to-be reliable nursery. The apple trees sent out to the farmers could not have been grown at the nursery where they were originally ordered. Few of them grew the first season; fewer survived the winter. There are a few reliable apple growers in Manitoba, and it is a great mistake to purchase from any but these few as yet.

Cherries are being produced in one or two orchards in Manitoba now. They are not grown extensively enough to recommend widely as yet, but we have great hopes that this delicious fruit may yet be grown extensively here.

Sask.

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

Birds Hill Plowing Match, June 10.
Provincial Plowing Match, Carroll, Man., June 16.
Winnipeg Horse Show, June 24, 25, 26.
Edmonton Exhibition, June 29, 30; July 1, 2.
Provincial Exhibition, Calgary, July 5-10.
Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
Highland Society's Show, Sterling, Scot., July 20-23.
Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 3.
Neepawa Exhibition, June 30, July 1, 2.
Central Saskatchewan Exhibition, Saskatoon, August 3-6.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Dr. Carman is in the West at present in the interests of the Methodist church of which he is superintendent.

* * *

W. L. Mackenzie King was sworn in as a member of the Federal cabinet last week, taking the portfolio of labor.

* * *

Arrangements are being made for the establishing of a domestic science course at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

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The remainder of the buffalo herd which the Canadian government purchased last year in Montana, are again reported in corral, and will be shipped at once to the park east of Edmonton.

Entries to date for the good farming competition in Manitoba number ten. The societies already entered are Miami, St. Pierre, Cartwright, Woodlands, Morden, Birtle, Boissevain, Gladstone, Virden, and Minnedosa.

* * *

P. H. Roy, ex-speaker of the Quebec legislature and former president of the Banque de St. Jean, started breaking stone at the Quebec penitentiary on June 1st. Roy, by falsifying the bank's statements to the government and using its funds in private speculation, succeeded in wrecking the institution and getting himself into prison garb.

* * *

The deputy minister of agriculture for the Dominion, G. F. O'Halloran, with Dr. Saunders, superintendent of experimental farms and Duncan Anderson, land expert for the department, are in the West at present selecting locations for the three experimental farms about to be established, one on Vancouver Island, another in the inland fruit districts of B. C., and a third either in Northern Alberta or in the Northern part of British Columbia.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was opened at Seattle on June 1st. An enormous crowd was present on opening day.

* * *

A bomb was exploded in a Chicago gambling resort, wrecking a five story building and almost throwing into a panic the patrons of two theatres adjoining.

* * *

A mechanic of Cleveland, Ohio, has been posing lately as the missing Archduke John of Austria, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary. This is about the twentieth time the missing Archduke has been found in the last ten years.

Our English Correspondence

The Parliamentary Committee, appointed to investigate the question of imports of foreign meat into the United Kingdom, has issued its report. The Committee is of the opinion that a meat trust does exist in the United States; has existed for over a decade and controls over 50 per cent. of the United States beef trade.

The trust, in its opinion, is not at present sufficiently powerful to be a serious damage to the British beef trade as a whole. Three-fifths of the supply comes from home grown beasts; and of imported, a large and increasing proportion comes from Argentine and Australia. If the American trust can obtain control of the Argentine supply it might become a menace.

Britain's position in regard to sources of supply has changed but little in the last ten years — the home supply of all meats being 55 per cent. in 1898-9, and 54 per cent. in 1908-9. The beef shipments from the United States have grown smaller as the home population has increased, but this deficiency has been balanced by the Argentine, which country is now the largest shipper of frozen meat. It is evident that Argentina will play a more and more important part in the provision of the world's supply of beef.

* * *

The meat trades section of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is urging the government to raise the embargo on Canadian cattle. The Chairman claims that a meat famine is imminent, owing to the shortage in imports of Canadian and American cattle. To add urgency to the request it is stated that last week's supply at the Birkenhead lairage was only 800 compared to 5,000 to 6,000 weekly three years ago.

At the London Central Meat Market little fear is entertained of a meat famine and merchants ridicule the idea. Prices there have fallen considerably since last week under the influence of increased British and South American supplies — another example of high prices bringing out unexpected reserves.

* * *

The butcher's boycott on unwarranted cattle does not seem to have accomplished much so far. Sales of cattle without any warranty are almost everywhere the rule and in very few markets is any warranty given. The butchers, themselves, are not a unit in the demand, and farmers and dealers are still firm in their opposition to the warranty. Live stock auctioneers generally are on the side of the farmers. Undoubtedly in this second round of the battle farmers have, up to now, triumphed, and the shortage of cattle and brisk demand have helped to force the warranty question into the background.

* * *

A well known miller estimates that Europe requires about 1,100,000 quarters of wheat per week, and receipts are still below necessities. There is not much prospect of lower prices than prevail at present until the extent of the new crop is ascertained. English wheat has advanced in price again to about the same point as was recently attained.

The unusually prolonged drought is having a serious effect upon home crop prospects and is causing alarm amongst farmers. This is the driest spring for seven years. The shortage of grass is keenly felt and the prospects of a good hay crop are remote at present as we are within about six weeks of harvest.

The absence of moisture is also retarding the growth of cereals and the unusually cool nights have had a further effect in keeping vegetation back. The cool, late spring has brought good to fruit growers as fruit trees have blossomed late and escaped late frosts. The soft fruit prospects are excellent.

* * *

There is a sharp conflict of opinion between Sir E. Strachey, who represents the Board of Agriculture in the House of Commons, and Liberal members as to the workings of the new Small Holdings Act.

The official view is that things are moving nicely and that County Councils are active in providing land. The non-official view is not so rosy—the claim is made that laborers are unable to get land and that many councils place all sorts of obstacles in the way of the acquirement of land. In some cases boycott or eviction are said to have followed applications for land.

If no faster progress is made than has been done since the Act came into force many centuries must elapse before a peasant proprietary is installed. There is an insistent demand for a Minister of Agriculture in the Commons to look to the interests of Agriculture. The official statement of the progress of land acquirement under the new Act is as follows: First six months (1908) 1,169 acres; second six months 17,090 acres; next four months (1909) 11,754 acres; last six days, 1,169 acres.

* * *

The executors of the late Sir Philip Muntz have sold the famous Dunsmore estate in Warwickshire at auction for £30,000.

The mansion stands in the midst of 491 acres, which include the stud farm for Shire horses. The land has been highly cultivated for the last 30 years, and was everywhere noted for its stud of Shires, and flock of Shropshire sheep.

* * *

The Hackney Horse Society dealt at its last meeting with many applications for medals for various shows outside of Britain. It was finally decided to offer medals at Chicago, Winnipeg, and Philadelphia.

* * *

This year's International Horse Show at Olympia is to be even finer than its predecessors. The promenade is to be on the ground floor and to be covered with a thick carpet so that fashionable promenaders may not be fatigued. The vast building will be converted into a perfect tower of flowers and shrubs,—the chief item in the decoration being nearly 300 gold and silver standard engravings, specially brought from Bruges.

For that most interesting of competitions—jumping—the entries are higher than ever before. The chief prize in this section is the King Edward VII. gold cup, and for this are entered teams from France, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Greece, Spain, Italy and Argentina and the pick of those of Great Britain.

The famous Armour team of greys will be absent, but their place will be taken by Messrs. Morris' champion team of Clydesdales—claimed in characteristic American fashion to be the finest in the world. Whether this is true or not they will meet with strenuous competition at Olympia.

* * *

A successful co-operative farming experiment is the Coln St. Aldwyn's Co-operative Farming Society, which has been in existence for fourteen years. The society farms 250 acres and last year's profit was £177, against £375 in 1907. Lower prices for sheep were responsible for the decrease. The dividend was 5 per cent., and a bonus of 5 per cent. For the fourteen years of the Society's existence the dividend and bonus has averaged 7½ per cent. per annum—an excellent return.

* * *

One of the best district shows in the country is the Wharfedale Agricultural Show at Otley, Yorks. This year the entries maintained a high level and £1,000 was offered in prize money. The quality of the exhibits was good and many of the young stock will be heard of again later in the season. Brilliant weather favored the show.

* * *

Bleak, cold winds were an unfavorable accompaniment to this year's Newark Agricultural Show. The entries showed a slight increase over last year. As might be expected in the heart of the Shire country the show of Shires was a fine one—strong, useful horses of high quality. The championship went to a Nott's four-year-old mare, "Woodberry Locket"—big-boned, with plenty of feather, owned by Messrs. Forshaw. There was an excellent entry of Short-horns.

* * *

That good polo ponies are in demand is evidenced at a recent successful sale at Tattersall's. Five ponies owned by Sir James Dale were sold for 1,355 gs. The highest prices were 500 gs. for "La Souris" and 350 gs. for "My Honey."

The Chief Sanitary Inspector of Chester estimates that, in spite of prohibitory laws, London pays £70,000 to £80,000 per annum for water in milk. So long as it is profitable dealers will risk the chances of detection. London pays about £1,500,000 a year for its milk supply. The inspector claims that the prices paid to the farmers for milk are too low to ensure the production of a pure article.

* * *

Mr. G. F. Strawson has issued his tenth annual report on the spraying of grain crops for the destruction of Charlock wild mustard. Mr. Strawson claims that land free from charlock will yield from 25s. to 35s. more per acre for wheat than when infested by this pest.

As a result of long experimenting over a constantly increasing area it is claimed that spraying does not injure the wheat, but benefits it in a marked degree; that the outlay is very small compared to the increased profit; that spraying is most successful when the weed is young and in soft fibre, but good results follow even when the plant has advanced to the flowering stage—though later spraying means smaller wheat yield. Young charlock can be destroyed in wheat, without injury to the latter, by spraying with 50 gallons of 3 per cent. solution of copper sulphate (15 pounds to 50 gallons) per statute acre.

* * *

The Foreign Trade returns for April show a slight increase in imports, but the exports are still declining.

For the first time this year foreign and colonial merchandise imported shows an increase—the expansion being principally in food and drink. Wheat is responsible for £330,000 increase, and barley for £301,000. Maize was more by £287,000, and refined sugar by £1,128,700.

Leeds, England.

	Oats—	No. 2 White	52	52½	53½	53¾	54½	57½
No. 3 White		51	51½	52½	52¾	53½	56½	
Feed		51½	51½	52½	53	53½	56½	
Feed 2		50½	50½	51½	52	52½	55½	
Barley—		No. 4	57½	57½	57½	60	60	59
Flax—		Feed	54	54	52	55	55	55

No. 1 N. W.	148½	148½	148½	149	149½	149		
No. 1 Man.	146½	146½	146½	147	147½	147		

Option prices for the week were :								
Monday—Wheat—		Open	High	Low	Close			
May		126½	.....	.....	125½			
July		126½	126½	126½	126½			

Oct.	106½	.....	.....	105½				
Tuesday—								
June		126½	.....	.....	126½			
July		126½	127½	126½	127½			

Oct.	106½	107	106	106½				
Wednesday—								
June		121	123½	120½	122½			
July		122½	123½	121½	123½			

Oct.	103½	.....	.....	103				
Thursday—								
June		126½	.....	.....	126½			
July		128½	128½	127½	127½			

Oct.	107½	107½	107	107				
Friday—								
June		127½	127½	126½	126			
July		127½	127½	126½	126½			

Oct.	106½	107½	106½	106½				
Saturday—								
June		126½	127½	126½	127½			
July		126½	123½	126½	127½			

Oct.	106½	107	106½	106½				
PRODUCE AND MILL FEED								
Bran							\$22.00	
Shorts							23.00	

Chopped Feeds—								
Barley and oats							31.00	
Barley							30.00	
Oats							34.00	
Hay, per ton, car on track								

Winnipeg (prairie hay)	\$12.00	to	13.00					
Timothy	16.00	to	18.00					
Baled straw	5.00	to	6.00					

CREAMERY BUTTER—								
Fresh-made Manitoba bricks	24	to	25					
Boxes	22½	to	23					

DAIRY BUTTER—								
Fancy fresh prints	20	to	22					
Fresh dairy prints	16	to	19					
Tubs	14	to	16					

CHEESE—								
Manitoba	11½	to	11½					
EGGS—								

Fresh gathered, per dozen								

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Illinois legislature has passed a bill declaring void leases which prohibit children in apartment houses. The governor announced his intention of signing the bill.

* * *

The special Canadian census of 1906 sets forth that the liquor trade of this country employs 150 men for every \$1,000,000 of capital invested and pays \$66,000 in wages, while the average per \$1,000,000 invested in other industries is 470 employees and over \$198,000 in wages. It will thus be seen that for the amount of capital invested, the liquor interest, compared with other industries, is not a larger employer of labor nor a big wage-giver. — *Brantford Expositor*.

* * *

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has written what he calls a morality play, dealing, he says, with a philosophic theory of life. "The point is this," explains the dramatist, "if there is design in the universe then such common and powerful factors as pain and grief are not chance phenomena, mere by-products of life, but vital and necessary parts of it, serving a useful end. In this play, a man is tempted to take his own life. He does not take it and the course of events shows how mistaken and foolish as well as wicked, it would have been, had he done so."

* * *

Professor Kraepelin, of Heidelberg, agrees with Dr. Osler in the view that alcohol is always detrimental to the system, and that its use can only be justified when it plays the role of a narcotic. It is also valuable in very hot weather, he declares, when a small quantity is added to the morning bath, or when the skin is rubbed with whiskey, brandy, or rum, the effect in each case being to keep the body refreshingly cool during the extreme heat of midsummer. Beyond this Kraepelin considers its use unjustifiable. He emphatically says it is worthless for old people.

* * *

France spends about five times as much on her army as she does on the intellectual training of her children. Germany gives to educational purposes one-third of the amount she devotes to military purposes. In Austria and Russia, the proportion between school and caserne expenditure is as two to nine. Italy spends upon her army nine times as much as she devotes to public education. Belgium is exemplary in that her military and education budget stands as eight to four. The only exception to this rule of priority in military expenditure is Switzerland, which devotes twice as much to the education of her children as she lays out on the purchase of powder and shot, and the pay of her defenders.

* * *

Prof. Flinders Petrie, in giving an account of the work of the British School of Archaeology to-day, said the great result of this year at Memphis had been the discovery of the palace of King Apries, the Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible, who was a contemporary of Jeremiah, B.C. 629-588. Hitherto no palace has been known in Egypt beyond the tower of Medinet Habu and some remains of a rather earlier date.

Following are the details of the palace: Length, 400 feet, very impressive; breadth, 200 feet; middle court, 100 feet square; painted columns 40 feet high; seven stone-lined walls 15 feet thick. The approach to the palace led up through a large mass of buildings to a platform at a height of about sixty feet above the plain.

In the ruins a scale armor, hitherto rarely found in Egypt, was discovered. Good bronze figures of gods were also found. What Prof. Petrie described as the one supreme piece was a fitting of a palanquin of solid silver, a pound in weight, decorated with a bust of Hathor with a gold face of the finest workmanship of the time of Apries the Great.

A gateway and immense walls descending deep into mould indicated that there lay ruins of successive palaces built one over the other.

How Did You Do It?

"Did you tackle the trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful?
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
O, a trouble's a ton, or a trouble's an ounce,
Or a trouble is what you make it.
And it isn't the fact that you're hurt that counts,
But only — how did you take it?

"You are beaten to earth? Well, well, what's
that?
Come up with a smiling face.
It's nothing against you to fall down flat,
But to lie there — that's disgrace.
The harder you're thrown, why, the higher you
bounce,
Be proud of your blackened eye,
It isn't the fact that you're licked that counts;
It's how did you fight — and why?

"And tho' you be done to the death, what then?
If you battled the best you could,
If you played your part in the world of men,
Why, the Critic will call it good.
Death comes with a crawl, or comes with a pounce,
And whether he's slow or spry,
It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts,
But only — how did you die?"

The Knocker

If "knocking" signifying the disparaging of people or projects isn't a good dictionary English word just now, it will soon have earned a place in the lexicon for its pithy significance. Perhaps if the habit of disparagement were not so common we would not feel the necessity of reducing the speech signifying it to such terse form, but unfortunately the knocker and his knocking are ever with us, and the music of the anvil chorus is heard in our land.

The knocking habit is seen most clearly in business, though more disguised, it can be discovered in every other walk of life. The merchant entertains his customer with an account of the poor stock and slack methods of the man over the way. Firms advertising in journals sometimes use their whole space exposing the defects of the goods made by their competitors, and have no room to extol their own manufacture. Editors and journalists sniff at the poor "stuff" printed by the rival paper. The man who gets a ring higher on the ladder of success is almost invariably designated a "four-flusher" by the fellow in the same line of business who failed to move up.

The pity of developing the knocking habit is that it is so useless. We are all human enough, or contrary enough, to want to take the side of the man who is being abused and to be irritated with the one who is doing the abusing. As a consequence the only result of the disparaging remarks is to make us think with less respect of the man who makes them and to attach less importance to what he says in future on any subject. Somebody formulated the concise commandment, "Don't knock; boost," and the idea is all right even if the language is alarming to purists.

A Little Different

The big fair at Seattle opened on the first day of June and will remain open until October. The Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which is the fair's proper name, has some uncommon features worth noticing. In the first place all preparations were completed before President Taft pressed the telegraphic button in Washington that opened the fair gates to the public on June 1. Usually the visitors to a big exposition who go within the first month are deprived of some of the advertised attractions and have to pick their way round piles of lumber and unfinished streets. The promoters at Seattle began in time and worked with sufficient energy to avoid this unpleasantness, for in 1905 the first details of the scheme were sketched and there have been no idle moments since for the executive.

The ultimate success of any public enterprise depends entirely on the hearty co-operation of the citizens. That genuine spirit of loyalty does not depend on the size of the town nor on the stupendousness of the enterprise. The little town of Watrous, Saskatchewan, showed it recently when the citizens united and built a church for their town in a day; and it is seen in Seattle people in connection with their larger projects to show their faith in the enterprise and to make it go they have given lavishly of their money, have advertised the fair in every possible way, and prepared their city to receive and welcome visitors. The last named task has not been undertaken with a desire to part with the stranger from as much of his money as possible; one proof of that being the action of the hotels and restaurants, whose managers, beside subscribing to the general fund, have agreed not to raise their prices at any time during the exposition. This may appear a trifling matter but to those of us whose pocketbooks do not keep pace with our desire to travel and observe, it means a great deal.

Another notable feature was announced some time ago and has probably been carried out, namely: that nowhere on the grounds can intoxicating liquors be obtained during the whole exposition. Good sense was at the back of that decision.

Child Heroes

The report of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission supplies some very interesting reading. Out of the fund of five millions set aside for that purpose, 246 persons have received medals or money or both for heroic conduct. In cases where the hero gave up his life the recognition of his service was passed on to some of his kin dependent upon him. The list includes people of both sexes and of many nationalities in America, including Indians and Africans. There are several Canadians. A notable feature is the large number of deeds of heroism performed by mere children. The names of the brave boys and girls under eighteen make quite a respectable list by themselves. Most of the deeds performed by these youths were rescues from drowning of other children.

* * *

A seismograph for recording earthquakes will be installed in the near future at the college, St. Boniface, Manitoba. It will be the first instrument of its kind on the Western prairies. The most powerful telescope in Western Canada was installed at the same college last year.

* * *

A second party of Doukhobors, numbering 472, largely women and children, arrived at Broadview, Man., in prairie schooners, to entrain for Waterloo, B.C., to join their friends who have preceded them. The party evoked favorable comment for their intelligent appearance and cleanliness, and for the system and order apparent in the transaction of their business.

HOPE'S QUIET HOUR

WHAT GIFTS ARE OFFERED TO-DAY?

He gave heed unto them, expecting to receive something of them. Then Peter said, Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee: In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk.—Acts iii. : 5, 6.

"All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend."

Sometimes people try to act on this strange maxim: "Expect nothing and you will not be disappointed!" but, happily, human nature is too strong for such cold, colorless philosophy. Being human, we must live expectantly, and both history and experience declare that those who have great expectations—helping to smooth the pathway of their hope by determined effort—are the people who succeed. The lame man, who begged from passers-by at the gate of the Temple, "gave heed" unto the apostles because he expected to receive something of them. And he was not disappointed of his hope. Let us be careful to expect good gifts of our Father, and then we shall find that He is continually pressing them into our hands, that His "apostles" or "messengers" are always fastening their eyes upon us, saying "Look on us!" as S. Peter and S. John attracted the attention of the lame man. God wants to give us good and perfect gifts, but we can only really make them our own if we appropriate them. A father may send his son to school and college, may give him opportunities of culture of every kind; and yet all the fine teachers and splendid opportunities can never make a man either educated or cultured—the acceptance of these good gifts lies in the student's own hands. We have been hearing a great deal about Lincoln lately—a man of world wide fame—and yet I read the other day that "the sum of Lincoln's schooling was hardly one year."

But the whole of life is our school-time, and, if we fail to profit by that opportunity of schooling, it is entirely our own fault. Let us meet life in the expectant fashion of the beggar in our text, knowing that God is sending gifts to us continually by the hands of many messengers; gifts intended to help us to grow, strong and brave and beautiful in spirit. What a pity it will be if we drift carelessly through life—as boys often drift easily through school and college—and so miss the education offered by our Father?

God gives us the materials out of which Character—that glorious and everlasting possession—may be made; but if we don't use the materials we must suffer the loss. An artist can create beauty out of any material—gold, silver, marble, wood, bone may be carved into beautiful objects by a diligent and talented sculptor. Let us look at some of the gifts our Father is sending us to use. One of them is surely the great gift of Life. There is the great book of our Past to remind us how God has helped and guided us all along the way; how He has forgiven us and given us fresh starts over and over again. There is the memory of past failures to keep down pride and make us more eager to do well. There is sympathy with others to be gained from remembrance of our own sorrows and our own sins. There is courage and endurance to be strengthened by the remembrance that even the worst pain and difficulty is always transitory.

Then there is the wonderful, glorious Present to be welcomed and made eternal use of. Never imagine that your opportunities are narrow or your talents too insignificant to be worth much to God or the world. It is inspiring to remember that God

has called you—yes, YOU!—to do a work so great that even He cannot do it without your help, unless He were to destroy the freedom of will which has made man the child of God, and convert him into a soulless puppet. I mean that when God gave man "Free-will," He gave him the power of cultivating a beautiful soul and the awful power of flinging character away. God can easily do the seemingly "great" things. He can rule kingdoms, decide battles, heal the sick, raise the dead, feed the hungry, clothe the naked. But he wants to make each of his children beautiful, and—having put power into the hands of the children—a large part of the privilege and responsibility of the work rests on us. Like Israel of old, we must fight for every inch of our Promised Land, although every inch of it is a "gift." We must "work out our own salvation," as St. Paul warns us, although it is God who works within us enabling us both to will and to do of His good pleasure. But let us return to the glorious Present. What gifts is it offering us to-day? Work comes and offers many things. I will mention a few, with the men and women described by the best novelists? Then that is everything well; which, after steady touch with them. Any one of those cultivating, becomes the deeply-rooted neighbors of yours could have an interesting story written about his real

allowing them to pass us by, without really touching their persons? The multitudes thronged and pressed about Christ one day, but were not helped by the bodily contact. One earnest woman pressed purposefully through the careless crowd, determined to touch Him—even though she could only reach the border of His garment—and she was helped instantly by His holy personality. The science of psychology is still very young, but we know it to be a fact, and we instinctively feel it to be a truth, that souls can reach out to influence souls without a word being spoken. Let us try to realize that no one is insignificant or powerless in God's world. Everyone we meet has some power and knowledge that we have not, and can teach us valuable lessons. God calls us all to help others, but he also calls us to take the humble attitude of learners; and we shall miss great good if we stand aloof from our fellows and do not try to reach their highest selves. Don't let us be content to keep our conversation on a low level, or talk only

"All mine is thine," the sky-soul saith:
The wealth I am, must thou become;
Richer and richer, breath by breath,
Immortal gain, immortal room!"

DORA FARNCOMB.

INGLE NOOK

ONE OF SEVEN

Dear Dame Durden,—Another of your interested readers of the Ingle Nook wishes to take up a small corner. We have had such a snow-storm for the last two days; it is just like winter. But the hens don't seem to mind, as we got thirty-two eggs, but the ducks are not laying very good. I am a farmer's daughter, and since we came from England have been milking two cows every day for the last six years. I have seven sisters, but only one brother, and so have to help quite a bit. We have a lovely lot of house plants; such an assortment. Quite a lot of the ones that were in blossom got frozen. I will say good-bye for this time, and will enclose a recipe for plain suet pudding.

Half a cup of beef suet chopped finely, one-quarter cup of sugar, two cups of flour. Mix together, then add one teaspoonful of baking soda and two of cream of tartar. Mix with three-quarters cup of milk. Butter a mould large enough to allow for rising, and steam for three hours. This is very nice with sweet pudding sauce.

GLADIOLA.

RECIPES WANTED

Dear Dame Durden,—You will think I have deserted you this time for sure, but I thought I had better keep quiet and let someone else have a chance to talk.

It looks as if we are having winter again, and it has been cold enough for winter too. How many of the members saw the rainbow on April 1st? I did not, but I heard some of the people say it was brighter and prettier than any we have in the summer. They all seemed surprised to see it, and, indeed, it was quite a surprise, too.

You ought to get "Prairie Maiden" to send you some of the stories that she writes to be printed. I am sure we would all like to read them. She writes me some nice letters. I like to correspond with her. I correspond with Northumberland Lass too. She writes very interesting letters. I have not seen a letter from her in the "Advocate" for a long time.

We have finished housecleaning, and I am glad of it, too, for everything is always where you can't find it. The big girls at school are going to try and clean the school-house on Arbor Day, and give the money to the school library. We had a concert last month in aid of the library, so I think we will have a pretty good library when we get all the books.

Could you give me the address of the —M Music Co., of Chicago, Ill.? I sent an order a long time ago, but I don't think I had the right address as I have never heard from them since.

Can anyone give me a recipe for cream puffs and ladies' fingers, also cocoanut pie? A nice dessert for tea is made of bananas sliced in the jelly powder liquid and set away to harden. This is nice with cream too.

I guess I will close for this time, and I sincerely hope I haven't worn my welcome out, and that I haven't taken up too much space.

MINNEHAHA.

(Cocoanut Pie.—One cup of shredded cocoanut soaked over night in milk enough to fill with the cocoanut a large coffee cup. When ready to bake take two teaspoons flour, mix smooth with a cup of milk, place on stove and stir till it thickens, being careful not to scorch it. While warm, add one tablespoon butter. When cold put in two yolks of eggs, a pinch of salt, half a cup sugar and the cocoanut.



WHERE THE WILD ROSES BLOW.

Mrs. Garfield once found herself life—his hopes and disappointments, forced to make her own bread, says his struggles, failures and successes are Gannett, she decided to make it a watched with intensest interest by pleasant occupation, by trying to see God and the angels. Try to reach what perfect bread she could make. It was like an inspiration, and the very sunshine seemed flowing through her spirit into the white loaves. She wrote to her husband: "I need not be the shirking slave of toil, but its regal master, making whatever I do yield its best fruits." That was the wonderful message of the Gospel, which ennobled even the enforced labor of slaves. No one could make them slaves in soul. If they did their work willingly, unto the Lord and not unto men, not with eye-service as men-pleasers, they were kings in spirit, reigning daily over the kingdom of their work.

And as it is with work so it is with one's daily cross, whatever it may be. One who endures it bravely, because he cannot escape it and will not sink under it, has still a height to climb before he secures the richest gifts it offers him. He must "take it up" before he can enter into the joy of Christ, Who said that no man had taken His life from Him, but He Himself had laid it down in free sacrifice. One who "accepts" pain, of body or heart, is crowned with a martyr's glory, even though the pain is inevitable and he cannot avoid it.

Then there are other messengers sent by God with precious gifts to adorn our soul with new beauty. There are all the people we meet. Are we

Beat all together. Fill the crust and bake. When done, add the beaten whites of the two eggs and two tablespoons sugar to the top, and brown lightly in the oven.

Cream Puffs.—Cut up one cup of butter into two cups of water and let it come to the boil on the stove. Beat in three cups of flour; stir for two or three minutes, then let cool. Beat in the beaten yolks of five eggs, and then fold in the beaten whites. Drop into buttered baking tins by tablespoonfuls, leaving them two inches apart in the pan. Bake from fifteen to twenty minutes. When cool, cut open, and fill with whipped cream or jelly.

Lady Fingers.—Take the yolks of five eggs beaten light, one cup white sugar, two level teaspoons baking powder, flour enough to roll thin, one teaspoon vanilla. Cut in strips the size of a finger. Do not let them touch in the pan. Bake in a quick oven, but watch to prevent scorching.—D. D.)

A CHEERFUL POEM

Dear Dame Durden,—This is not a day for pleasant thoughts as a regular blizzard is spending its might to dissuade us from believing that spring is, or should be, here. But the storm cannot live long, that is certain, and then how we will appreciate the nice warm days. I often think the weather is like life; we do not appreciate fully the blessing of health until we have had days of illness, so if the weather were all sunshine, no cloudy days, we would take it for granted that it should always be so, and not be as thankful as we might for the beautiful bright days for which our Northwest is noted. So, while it is storming, I will have a little chat with Dame Durden and Ingle Nook members. The everlasting topic, housecleaning, is again agitating the minds of many, and it hardly seems possible that a whole year has passed since we were talking and doing before. Do our friends know how easy the upstairs windows can be washed before the storm sash is taken off? Then can be taken right out, washed both sides, put back, and no draft through the house, and they can be done any time, and it is such a good job over when you really get at the housecleaning in earnest. Thankful to say, I am through, all but the outside down-stair windows, which will be left until spring comes, and the storm-sash can be dispensed with. I hurried more than I would in order to have help, and to be in readiness for the outdoor work. "It's not best to eat all of the pie at once," as the old saying goes.

You asked me some time ago to tell you of my reading. Well, besides the many magazines and papers we take, I have enjoyed "Yachting," "David Elgenbrod," "Doctor Luke," "Those Delightful Americans," "The Good Samaritans," and several others.

Someone asked how to get time for reading. I think by planning to do the worst of the work early in the day and arranging the tea, an hour or so could be had most every day, or, if not, the evening could be spent that way. But even a half hour (while taking the rest every busy woman should have during the day) spent in reading is a pleasant change, and keeps the mind running in pleasant channels.

I was so much pleased to hear from one of our Nookers that she had tried the "hen incubator." I think it grand, but was laughed at for sending the plan to the "Advocate." It was hard to make it just as plain as it should be, but someone has caught the idea, so I feel repaid.

I want to send the piece I wrote last year to the Nook, as it is just as suitable for 1909, if you do not think my letter already too long.

BELATED SPRINGTIME

"Tell me not in words emphatic,
That the spring has come to stay;
Keep great coat and mittens handy,
Put not all the furs away."

"Keep some kindling for the furnace,—
You will need it by-and-bye,
For the wind will blow so chilling,
And the snowflakes fast will fly."

Thus the weather prophet sayeth;
And it came, a raging blast,
A few days of winter weather,
As if it would forever last.

But the foot-prints left behind us
All are melted, and the sun
Tells us of some warmer weather,
When our seeding may be done.

Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Putting in the seed with patience,
Learn to labor and to wait,

Waiting for the glorious harvest,
Growing for us in the West;
Trusting, hoping, never tarrying,
Then we surely will be blessed.

PUSS.

THE AMATEUR BOTANY CLASS

THE PARTS OF THE FLOWER

Dear Chatterers,—We have talked a little about the root, the stem and the leaves of a plant. Now we come to the flower, which, in some respects, has the greatest attraction for us all. All the parts are essential to the complete plant, but the flower has the added graces of beautiful coloring and sweet perfume.

The chief function of the flower is to reproduce. The seed that is to buttercup, have many carpels in the

Sometimes in examining a flower little back-yard garden has to be you would decide that there was a put in with a hoe, and worse still, corolla but no calyx present, but by I have a short-handled hoe, and I am quite tall, so it gives a tired back.

I find those lessons for the "Amateur Botany Class" very interesting, and I enjoyed an article in this issue on the growing of radishes, lettuce and cress. I am doing my first gardening this year and find it such interesting work. I have lettuce and radishes above ground already, and this is only the middle of May, and a slow spring too.

Have any sisters ever tried flower boxes? I wanted so badly to have the green vines running over the south window, especially in the dining-room. I have a large window, and such a sheet of glass draws a great heat there; but the cellar window came directly beneath it, and so I planned some way to have vines over the window anyhow. I am fashioning boxes about six inches deep and six inches wide, and long enough to go across the window. Have this nailed just below so it won't interfere with the screens. They could be painted or covered with birch bark.

When I read Bertal's letter, I just could not pick up my sewing until I had written, thanking her so much for her kind thoughts and for the promise to write to me. I wonder if she could write now—to-day—and perhaps Dame Durden would forward it to my address. It would be quicker than waiting to have it sent. I am anxious to hear about those two boys, and what it needs to manage them?

Can anyone tell me just how to make light cake good? I am perfectly truthful when I say that my bread, pastry, and general cooking is up to a good standard. My husband claims that I have mastered the art. But, alas! I've tried for years it seems, and it is only once in a long while I have perfect success with light cake. I can not be satisfied with one that is the least bit tough or dry, but I must, and will, get to be able to make a cake that tastes "delicious," and would almost melt in your mouth. I make fruit cakes, cream puffs, muffins, puff tarts, rolls, and steamed bread, brown bread, puddings, etc., with the very best results, and I do every bit of my own sewing, and the kiddies' too, and never make a misfit. I get along very well with my piano practicing, but I do feel sometimes that I am destined to not bake cakes! It's surely all in the way you hold your spoon!

I would just love to hear about fancywork any of the others are doing. It is very dear to my heart, and I manage to get a few minutes almost every evening when the bairnes are abed. Oh, dear! I'm afraid Dame Durden will chase me. If I could help anyone in any way it would afford me extreme pleasure.

Don't you all think that we of the weaker sex can be better employed at fancywork; sewing (learning to make digestible cake), and even planting potatoes, than meddling with politics, and thereby making men feel a bit insignificant? They are troublesome creatures at best, but we have just got to bear with them, and we might as well coddle them and humor them. Ha! Ha!

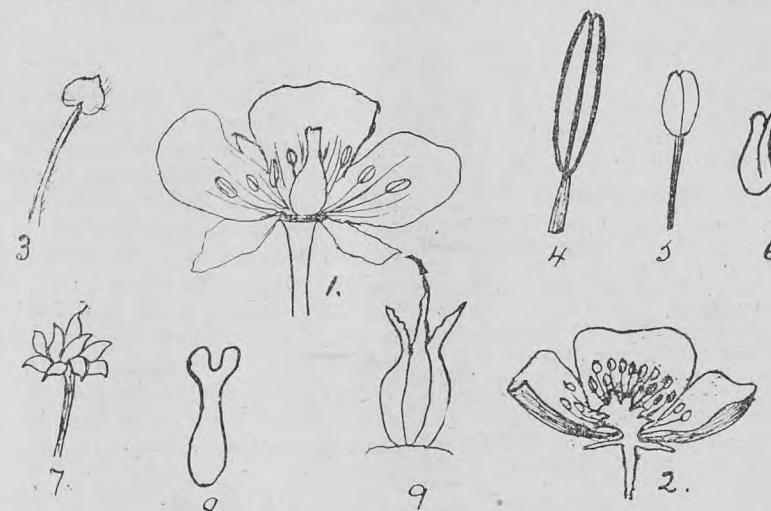
Now, I'll run away and sew, as I daresay everybody is busy but me, for it's really just the middle of the day.

EMERALD EYES.

(Good for you! Patience and perseverance will accomplish all things, and you surely have the perseverance. Somebody will be sure to tell you how to make a perfect cake. I can't, because mine never rise evenly. They are all humps and hollows—of interest topographically, but distinctly out of place on a cake. Good luck go with you, Emerald Eyes. Come again. You cheer us up, and that is always a good deed.—D. D.)

A WELCOME SONG*

Dear Dame Durden,—Since you have so kindly given us the privilege of jotting down our thoughts, I will venture again. You know the meadow larks always come back in the



1 and 2, cross-sections of wild rose and buttercup, showing stem, receptacle, pistil, stamens, petals, sepals; 3, stamen of turtle-head; 4, trillium stamen; 5, rose stamen; 6, wintergreen stamen; 7, pistil of buttercup showing separate carpels; 8, pistil of blood-root; 9, pistil of trillium.

carry on the family is formed and nourished in the flower, and every part of the flower is adapted to that end. The brilliant color of scentless flowers is held out as an attraction for bees and other pollen-carrying insects, and where the coloring is less conspicuous the sweet odor draws the desired visitors.

The parts of the flower are arranged in circles upon the enlarged upper end of the stem called the receptacle. Usually there are four distinct parts to each flower, the calyx, the corolla, stamens and pistils. All of these are illustrated in Fig. 1 and 2, and are not difficult to identify in any flower. First, notice the receptacle, the widened end of the stem on which the flower is supported. Then lowest down, and coming directly out from the receptacle, are small leaves, usually green, arranged around the outside. Each separate leaflet is called a sepal, and the whole group is called the calyx of the flower. Just above the calyx is another circle of leaflets, but these are not green; they are white, blue, red, purple, pink or other shades. The whole circle forms the corolla of the flower, and the separate leaflets are called petals.

Sometimes the corolla is entire, the petals being joined together as in the morning-glory or the Canterbury bell. Both calyx and corolla are present for the purpose of protecting the seed-producers, and when these no longer need guarding the flower-leaves drop off.

The process of seed production is this: The pollen on the anther, though very fine, consists of definitely-shaped grains, each filled with a liquid matter. This must reach the inside of the ovary before the plant can produce seed. Some plants which have no stamens to supply pollen can be fertilized only when some insect wandering from flower to flower in search of honey carries the pollen by accident to where it is needed. The reason for the stickiness of the stigma is apparent. The pollen grain falls upon the moist stigma, puts forth a slender tube which penetrates the stigma, and pushes down through the style into the ovary. The liquid substance from the pollen grain passes down this tube into the ovary and uniting with the ovule, a kernel fastened to the wall of the ovary, forms the seed. If the pollen fails to reach the ovule, it simply withers up and comes to nothing.

AMONG THE GROWING THINGS

Dear Dame Durden,—It's raining, oh, so hard, and even if it does make the crops and gardens grow, it makes me feel blue, too. And I've been planting potatoes, and it's so hard on my hands! I've four blisters, and a tired back for my pay. I believe this is the first time for many years, not since I was a "wee un" that I have been guilty of planting potatoes. I do not live on a farm, you see, and my

spring, so here I am. After many of the snow capped Rockies, and a year of hard work, I have had the morn among the evergreen trees. Oh, it's so pleasure of a trip back to my own restful to be among trees again, and home folks down in the sunny south. And how much good it does us "new-comers" to visit our own country!

I like so much to read the letters all summer without salting, will find from the Canadian cousins, the English or any other country people, and away like this every year, so speak my American sisters. The most of us have come to this country to make a home, and have had to change our way of living. As everything here is so dear, we have had to economize and plan, but every effort we put forth I think God honors, if we do it in the right spirit. If we live right, doing our duty by our families, neighbors, and, above all, honoring God, we shall succeed, no matter where we live.

How I long to get out to make my garden! Having my house cleaned and spring sewing nearly done, I shall set out a large bed of tame red raspberries. That, with the flowers, garden and other small fruit plants, will keep me busy. One pair of hands gets tired sometimes and the children must go to school.

Perhaps this is long enough for this time, and will call again at your window and sing a song of hope and spring greeting.

MEADOW LARK.

THE CUP OF SORROW

Dear Dame Durden,—You have heard the old saying, "If wishes were horses beggars would ride". Well, if wishing would have let me in at the door of the Ingle Nook, I would have been by your cosy fireside long ago. Indeed I had it all planned how I would come and see you, Dame Durden, on our return trip from the East last winter. But my visit to my dear old home was a sad and sorrowful one, and when we turned our faces westward again, it was with sad and aching hearts. So that we did not care to go and see any of our Winnipeg friends. When mere my dear Mother took down with pneumonia, and after five weeks of terrible suffering, a very dear brother took down with pleurisy which developed into pneumonia and in one short week he was gone. In five weeks more Mother went to join him in the heavenly Home. We know that God cannot err, and that it must be all for the best, but we cannot understand it, and it seems so hard to lose them both at once, for they were very dear to me. It was so lonely after I came back, as week by week went by and never brought any letter from Mother, so my sympathy goes out to all those who have lost near and dear ones.

I wonder how many of the Nookers are preparing to have a real good garden this year. I think there is nothing like having plenty of vegetables of every kind for one's own use. It's so much easier to get up a meal when you can go out to the garden and pick nice fresh vegetables every day for the table. Do any of you grow celery? We are all so fond of it and it is not hard to grow, only a little slow at first. We plant the seeds in a hot bed (and do not be discouraged if you do not see any signs of them for at least fourteen days) When about an inch high transplant them into a cold frame. When all danger of frost is over we dig a trench a foot and a half to two feet deep, fill in with manure about a foot, and then some soil. Plant your celery, and as it grows keep filling the earth up around it. We have had it they are, but my neighbors are as early as the end of August for the ignorant as myself. Will you kindly try to help me out?

I see Bertal is asking if anyone has No. 1 is magenta when growing, now tried the garden seeder wheel hoe and it is a dirty purple. No. 2 reminds cultivator. Well, we have not tried me of the Lily of the Valley. No. 3 ours yet, but we have got one to has a bulbous root. There is also an plant our garden with this spring, other bulb which has a creamy flower, and we hope it will prove a success.

Another thing that is easy to grow of the Spirea, of which I should like in the garden is strawberries, and to know the name, unfortunately I everyone should have enough at least have not a sample. No. 4 is a tiny starry blue flower which looks as if out them again. We always had some it grew on grass. My hubby and I intended to write to you and tell you how much we enjoyed your account of the trip to Victoria and New Westminster. We tived on the lone bare prairie for four years, but now we are living in sight

the August before New Westminster was burnt. We rode on our bicycles through the park, around the coast to Oak Bay and back the other way. We also rode to Esquimalt and back to town by the gorge. Stanley Park in Vancouver is also a beautiful place. We have also visited Niagara some years previous so enjoyed the account of your trip there.

Alta.

Nora Creina.

(I'm sorry your letter has been held over so long. Thanks to your enquiries about flowers, I have found a dear old man who loves flowers, and is never more pleased than when studying or talking about them. I did not know all of those you sent, so he took them away with him one day and then came back with this information about them: No. 1 Shooting star, a member of the Primrose family, sometimes called the American cowslip. It is a perennial herb with fibrous roots, showy flowers nodding on slender pedicels, corolla is rose colored usually, but sometimes white. It flowers in May and June.

No. 2 was difficult to classify, but apparently belonged to the Lily family. It is evidently the False Spikenard, with creeping roots, and the fruit pale red berries speckled with purple.

No. 3 might be a member of the Lily family, perhaps the Fly Poison. No. 4, this was a very imperfect specimen but may have been the Field Chickweed, a member of the Pink family.

No. 5, Blue eyed Grass, a member of the Iris family.

Our new friend of the flowers says that the only way to have a plant so that its identification is certain is to have the fruit as well as the blossom, and to have the root if possible. The disposition of the leaves on the stem is also a great help. He says that Bailey's Botany is a good one, and our Pilot Mound friend and teacher, in May 26th issue also recommends a good book. I am glad so many are taking an interest in the flowers. It does not hurt to get away from house-keeping sometimes. D. D.)

TRY CARBOLIC

Dear Dame Durden,—I must begin by saying that I have taken great pleasure in reading the letters of the Ingle Nook. They are very interesting and helpful.

I saw in your May 15 issue that Subscriber asked for a way to get rid of lice. I have tried a great many things and find that carbolic acid is the best thing. Use a tablespoonful to a tub of water, and let the clothes stand in over night. Then wash and dry.

Alta.

Hillsdown*Wife.

AN OLD FRIEND COME AGAIN

Dear Dame Durden,—I have several times commenced to write to you and the chatterers about flowers, of which I am very fond.

Having been rather unsuccessful with the varieties to which I am accustomed, I thought what is the use of writing to those who have probably done better than I? Lately you have been stirring up the members. so I have at last plucked up courage to tell my failures and ask help.

The first Autumn I was here I planted one hundred Spanish Irises and only about six came up, two of which did any good; and the second year they did not appear at all.

There are some pretty wild flowers the names of which I do not know. 1907. I read so much that they often threaten to hide the books. I do not care much for stories about people who are too good to be true. I like the ones about what could really have happened. I am reading one like that now, by Amy Le Feuvre, "A Country Corner." It is humorous as well as interesting.

Dickens is fine, but his books are very long for a little girl. His descriptions of people are comical. I have read of his books, "Bleak House," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," and "Hard Times," besides part of "Pickwick Papers." In

"Bleak House," Mrs. Jellyby was the funniest.

When will the crops be in this

year? I guess if the ground is moist and the weather fine, they will grow as well as if they were in sooner. When is the anniversary of the organizing of the Western Wigwam? I

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FASHIONS



The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, Man.



A BOOK LETTER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Isn't the weather awful? May Day, and snow on the ground! It is worse than 1907. I read so much that they often threaten to hide the books. I do not care much for stories about people who are too good to be true. I like the ones about what could really have happened. I am reading one like that now, by Amy Le Feuvre, "A Country Corner." It is humorous as well as interesting.

Dickens is fine, but his books are very long for a little girl. His descriptions of people are comical. I have read of his books, "Bleak House," "Nicholas Nickleby," "Oliver Twist," and "Hard Times," besides part of "Pickwick Papers." In

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When will the crops be in this year? I guess if the ground is moist and the weather fine, they will grow as well as if they were in sooner. When is the anniversary of the organizing of the Western Wigwam? I

should like to know. I am sending you a piece of poetry that I made up. Sometimes we spend the evening "being poets" instead of other games. I guess this is all to-day.

BOOKWORM (10).

(The Children's Corner was first published in the "Farmer's Advocate" in the issue of Feb. 5, 1895. There was a space given to stories for children before that, but the name was not used until then. The first contributor to the new corner was Laura M. Wallace, Newdale, Man. I wonder if she ever sees or reads the Western Wigwam.—C. D.)

THE PRAIRIE

Prairie! the home of the buffalo, Where all is so wild and so free, Beautiful rolling prairie You are the place for me!

There flowers grow in abundance, And grasses grow rank and high,

And on all looks down, without a frown,
A placid, beautiful sky.

In the winter a soft white mantle
Wraps up it and all the earth;
But soon the songs of summer
Will bring back its joy and mirth.
BOOKWORM.

FROM JENNY WREN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time that I have entered your cosy Western Wigwam. Father has taken the "Advocate" for almost two years, and we like it best of all. When school is open, I go every day. We have now had one month holidays, but school will open again on May 3rd. I am glad spring is coming now, for I like to hear the birds singing, and to hunt nests, though I don't take them. I like reading very much. I have read "Little Women," "Little Men," "Masterman Ready," "Arabian Nights," and am now reading "The Wide, Wide World." I would like to correspond with anyone about my own age (11). I was very sorry to hear of the death of Philadelphia. I would like to get a button if Cousin Dorothy would send me one.

JENNY WREN.

Alta. (a).

AN INDIAN OR A BIRD?

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. Papa has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for two years and likes it fine. I am nine years old, and I am in the second book. We had holidays most of the time last winter. We walk one mile and a half to school. Our teacher's name is Mr. E—. Would you kindly send me a button, Cousin Dorothy?

YOUNG CROW.

Alta. (a).

THE FIRST FLOWER

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my second letter to the Western Wigwam. This last few weeks quite a few new settlers have been coming into Mirror Lake, and there are still more to come. There is a school built at Mirror Lake now, but it is not opened yet. Kootenay Lake here is rising very fast. It rises about a foot every day. There is a lot of snow in the mountains yet, and high water is expected this year. I go to school in Kaslo, and I am in the entrance class, but I am not going to try my entrance examination this year. There are quite a few wild flowers to be found around here. The first flower is the Easter lily. Its color is yellow, and it is a very pretty flower. There are a number of tame flowers blooming too. Hoping I will receive a button, I remain,

B. C. (a). BLUEBELL (13).

THE SHORTEST ON RECORD

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to your club. My father has taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for thirteen years. I will close now.

SYDNEY S. MILLER.
Sask. (a).**WANTS A CORRESPONDENT**

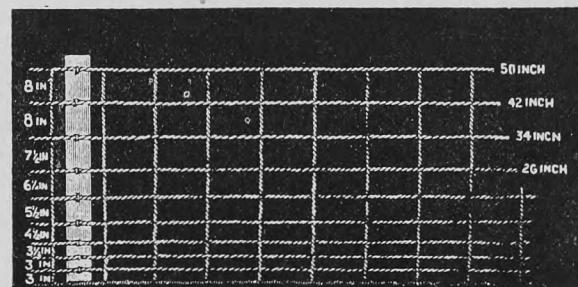
Dear Cousin Dorothy,—It is such a long time since I wrote to you that you will almost have forgotten me. I was very sorry to hear, in the last paper, that Philadelphia was dead. She always wrote such interesting and nice letters to the club. I am very pleased that you got buttons, Cousin Dorothy, and I am sending a stamp for one. We have moved since I last wrote, and are living at Was-kada now. I would like, Cousin Dorothy, if we could get a column for conundrums. I would like if I could get a correspondent from either a boy or girl. How old have we got to be when we have to leave this cozy little wigwam? My brother is going to write to the club. Next summer we are going to get the picture of our house, and so I will send one to the club. I have a little pony; he is black, and his name is Barney.

PRAIRIE FLOWER.

Remarkable Values in Needed Farm Goods

All the lines of agricultural goods we carry are the most reliable procurable from the best known manufacturers. The Eaton standard of excellence is a high one and is demonstrated to a remarkable degree in our farm goods. Our exceptional buying facilities account for our remarkably low prices.

Our Diamond E Woven Wire Fencing



Another line of fencing in which we have perfect confidence is the **LOCK STAY FIELD FENCE**, any one can erect this fence with only one tool. Full description of this fencing as well as gates and posts, will be found on page 289 of our spring Catalogue.

has been on the market for years, and has been thoroughly and severely tested. For durability and strength it has proven itself the equal of any wire fencing made. It has perfectly flexible joints, allowing the fence to conform to the most uneven surface without cutting or lapping, and it is locked so as to prevent slipping, wires are spaced as shown in illustration, stays are twelve inches apart, making a fence close enough for hogs and strong enough for horses.

We are satisfied that we can save you money if you buy your fencing from us. The reason for our low prices is that we buy direct from the manufacturer, and in consequence are able to sell at a very slight advance on the cost of production.

No.	Height	Weight per rod	Price per rod.
41V69	50 inches	10 lbs., 5 oz.	\$0.60
41V70	42 "	10 "	.55
41V71	34 "	8 " 5 "	.45
41V72	26 "	7 " 5 "	.40

Order Your Binder Twine Now

The harvest season is rapidly approaching and every indication points to a record crop. While we made big preparation to supply all our customers with Binder Twine, it is rapidly selling, and to prevent disappointment we suggest that you order your twine now.

It is not necessary that cash accompany the order, only let us know the amount you require—we will reserve for you. Our Twine is GUARANTEED to be full length, smooth, and even running, and furthermore:

IF THE TWINE SHOULD PROVE UNSATISFACTORY FOR ANY REASON, OR IF YOUR CROPS ARE DESTROYED BY HAIL, FROST, OR EXCESSIVE RAINS, THE TWINE MAY BE RETURNED AT OUR EXPENSE AND WE WILL REFUND VALUE AS WELL AS CHARGES INCURRED.

	Winnipeg	Brandon	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton
Colden Manilla 550 ft. to lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.	9½c. per lb.
Eaton Standard 500 ft. to lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	8½c. per lb.	9c. per lb.	9c. per lb.

Our Twine is put up in 50-lb. bales only.—10 balls to bale—and every bale is lashed with a 22-ft. Manila rope.

Diamond E Machine Oils

There are none better; they are of the highest Grade. This, our second season for handling this special Brand brings an increasing demand, far beyond our expectations. REMEMBER OUR LIBERAL GUARANTEE Get your orders in early.

	1 gal. tins each	5 gal. tins each	Bbl. lots. per gal.	½ Bbl. lots. per gal.
Diamond E Harvester Oil	\$0.65	\$2.65	\$0.40	\$0.45
Diamond E Castor Machine Oil	.55	2.00	.29	.30
Diamond E Black Machine Oil		1.85	.25	.30
Diamond E Amber Cylinder Oil		3.75	.65	.70
Diamond E Dark Cylinder Oil		2.85	.40	.46
Diamond E Gas Engine Cylinder Oil		3.25	.60	.55
Diamond E Engine Oil		2.15	.33	.37
Diamond E Cream Separator Oil	½ gal. tins .45	2.75		
Diamond E Neatsfoot Oil (Harness Dressing)		1.00		
Diamond E Threshers Hard Oil			3-lb tins, .45	100 lb. tins, \$1.10
Diamond E Raw Linseed Oil	1.00	4.50		
Diamond E Boiled Linseed Oil	1.05	4.75		
Diamond E Turpentine	1.40	5.00		
Diamond E Wood Alcohol	1.15	5.00		

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MANY CASES IN
OUR LABORA-
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TORONTO.

The Eaton Guarantee Protects You from any Risk.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA**

NOT FORGOTTEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I hope the Wiggs have not forgotten Maple Leaf. When I wrote last, our corner was just called Children's Corner, but I like Western Wigwam better. I was very interested in Violette's letter in the issue of April the 28th. I would like to know how old she is. I thought when I read her letter that she must be quite a bit older than I

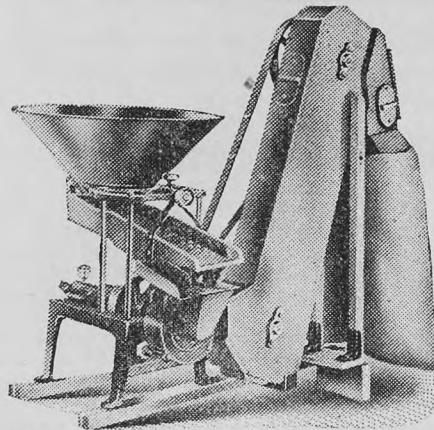
am. I am also a great bookworm, and have read quite a few of the books she mentioned in her letter. I wonder if she has read "Ishmael," or "In the Depths," and "Self Raised," or "Out of the Depths," and "Without a Home." The first two are by Mrs. Southworth, and the last one by E. P. Roe. I think they are very good.

I was very sorry to hear of Phila-

delphia's death. I am fourteen years old; am a little over five feet tall, and have red hair. I weigh about one hundred and three pounds. I go to school, and expect to write for the first part of my third this coming summer.

My sister got a button from you, and I think it is real nice. I would like to get one to show that I am a member of the Wigwam.

JOLLIETTE "CHAMPION" FEED GRINDER



This machine is designed for grinding small grain. The grinding plates are flat and are made in one piece. They are milled and faced carefully, and are securely fastened to the revolving head. The bearings have a broad surface and are lined with friction metal, which can be easily renewed.

The feed screw permits the operator to feed a large or small quantity of grain as may be desired, and distribute it evenly over the surface of the grinding plates. By means of a

hand screw placed at the end of the shaft, the grinding plates can be quickly separated or brought together. The plates can be adjusted to grind fine or coarse.

Every farmer, stockman and dairyman should have a feed grinder, because it is necessary to grind the grain to secure its full value when used as feed. A feed grinder will pay for itself in a very short while because of the time saved and the money saved that is paid to the customs grinder.

The Joliette "Champion" Feed Grinder is manufactured by S. Vessot & Co., Joliette, P. Q., and is sold in Western Canada by the International Harvester Company of America. Those desiring a power to operate the grinder will find the I. H. C. Gasoline Engine particularly well adapted for the purpose.

For full particulars relative to the Joliette "Champion" Feed Grinder, write to, or call on the nearest local agent handling the International line.

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CHICAGO

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From the Following Herds:

James Wilson, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail. About 35 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

John Robinson, Eagle Ridge Farm, Innisfail. About 20 head of his well-known herd of Shorthorns.

W. Hodge, Woodville, Innisfail. About 25 head of his well-known herd of Herefords.

Keep the date open and don't miss it.

At INNISFAIL, Friday July 16, 1909, at 1 p. m. sharp

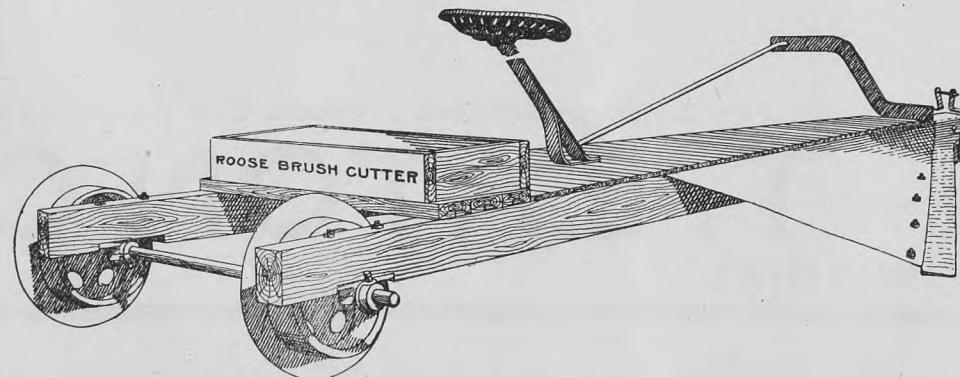
Send for a catalog. Terms: 20% cash, balance 4 months' credit on approved joint negotiable and lien notes at 8% interest.

S. W. PAISLEY, Auctioneer.

ROOSE BRUSH CUTTER

The greatest boon to the farmers of the West since the invention of the binder. Cuts from five to twenty-five acres of brush per day. Requires only three horses to cut the heaviest willow, and cuts close to the ground, leaving it so that a mower or plow can be used afterwards. Takes the place of forty men cutting by hand and does the work ten times better.

For full particulars write to the manufacturers —



McNAMARA & ROOSE, WETASKIWIN ALTA.

We have a Gourlay piano. I have taken lessons from three different teachers, but just a few from each one, so cannot play very well. We have an incubator. We put one hundred and thirty-seven hen eggs in it, and expect the hatch off to-morrow. This is the third year we have used it, and we have always had splendid hatches, but last year did not have good luck raising them. I have a little brother who will be two years old on the eighth of May. He has curly hair and can say almost anything. We think he has learned to talk very soon. My sister, who is nine years old, was sick in the hospital a month with St. Vitus dance, but she is better now, and has started back to school again. I have one sister nearly two years younger than myself, and she weighs about one hundred and twenty pounds, and one two years older than myself who weighs one hundred and fifty-eight. There are seven in our family altogether. Wishing the Wigwam every success. MAPLE LEAF.

A GOOD TOWN

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not been to school for two or three weeks, because the roads are too bad. I am nine years old, and I have one brother and two sisters all younger than I. We live on a farm nearly eight miles from Dauphin town. Dauphin is a large town with some fine buildings. They have almost finished building a large brick post office, and are going to build a forty-thousand-dollar school. They had two schools, but one was burned last fall. I am sending a stamp, and would like to get a Western Wigwam button.

ROWLAND T. PARKE (9).

Man. (a).

A PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL

Dear Wigwamers,—I have read the letters in the Wigwam for a long time, but this is my first attempt at writing. I am going to tell you about our school. The name of our school means "peace." It is five miles from a prosperous Manitoba town. It is a one-room school with eight grades. Before Easter our teacher varnished the woodwork, desk, organ, cupboard and library, cleaned the stove and put up new curtains. In the Easter holidays we got the floor painted. We have about six blackboards, an organ, eleven desks, and one big desk, a cupboard, library, stove and four benches.

The school grounds are not very level. We have a pump, stable and flag pole. Last year and the year before we had a flower garden and the flowers grew well. We have the telephone in the school, and find it a very useful article. I will close with some verses of my own composition:

SPRING

Spring ! Spring ! Spring !

Now we see the birds on wing,
The crow he follows the winding
streams

The meadow lark sometimes stops
and sings.

The crocus and the buttercup,
Are springing from the ground,
And signs of spring are on the trees
And everywhere around.

The gopher is busy at his work
To get his new home made,
So when the summer weather comes
He'll have from the heat a shade.

The flies are buzzing in the sunshine,
The bee his toil now has begun,
The brook runs by with laugh and
song,
Because he knows what ends his
fun.

Man. (a).

MUGSY.

ANTS AND MOSQUITOES

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—For a long time I have been an interested reader of this club. I think the club is improving. This has been a cold spring. We have no seed in, but expect to start to-morrow. I would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture in the paper. Our nearest town is Elbow, and is fifteen miles from here. We can see three elevators. We keep post office, and have church every Sunday here. I have four brothers and two sisters. My youngest brother is a little over a year old. Mother does not like this country very well, but I do not mind it, only when the ants and mosquitoes come around. I was sorry to see that Philadelphia was dead, but do not know what other member is dead.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

When Answering Advertisements Mention The Advocate

ROSS RIFLE

MARK III.

(Wholly Canadian Made.)

is the Championship long range arm of the world.

F. W. Jones beat all long range records at Bisley last year with a Ross Rifle.

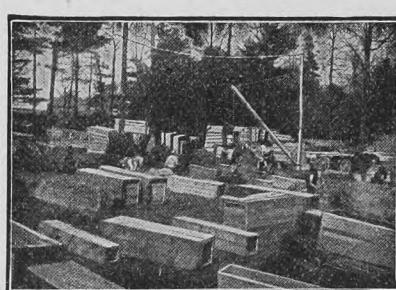
Sergeant Major, F. Richardson, won the grand aggregate at Ottawa with a Ross Rifle.

No other Rifle will fully satisfy good rifle shots.

Write for catalogue.

ROSS RIFLE CO. Quebec, Que.

Makers also of the **Ross Sporting Rifles** which sell at \$25.00 and upwards combining the great accuracy of the Ross Military arm with shapeliness, and quick action.



Packing trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

NOW to sell for FALL Delivery—Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs—Good Pay Weekly. Outfit Free, Exclusive Territory.

600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION

We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon Experimental farms.

We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold.

Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address Promotion Dept.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.

Gooderham Building, Toronto, Ont.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

IF YOU HAVE A FRIEND who does not take the Farmer's Advocate tell him that we will be pleased to send him a sample copy if he sends us a post card requesting a copy.

THE GOLDEN DOG

By WILLIAM KIRBY, F.R.S.C.

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"That is true!" broke in another officer, whose rather rubicund face told of credit somewhere, and the product of credit,—good wine and good dinners generally. "That is true, Monredin! The old curmudgeon of a broker at the corner of the Cul de Sac had the impudence to ask me fifty per cent. discount upon my drafts on Bourdeaux! I agree with Des Meloises there: business may be a good thing for those who handle it, but devil touch their dirty fingers for me!"

"Don't condemn all of them, Emeric," said Captain Poularieze, a quiet, resolute-looking officer. "There is one merchant in the city who carries the principles of a gentleman into the usages of commerce. The Bourgeois Philibert gives cent. per cent. for good orders of the King's officers, just to show his sympathy with the army and his love for France."

"Well, I wish he were paymaster of the forces, that is all, and then I could go to him if I wanted to," replied Monredin.

"Why do you not go to him?" asked Poularieze.

"Why, for the same reason, I suppose, so many others of us do not," replied Monredin. "Colonel Dalquier endorses my orders, and he hates the Bourgeois cordially, as a hot friend of the Intendant ought to do. So you see I have to submit to be plucked of my best pen-feathers by that old fesse-mathieu Penisault at the Friponne!"

"How many of yours have gone out to the great spread at Belmont?" asked Des Meloises, quite weary of commercial topics.

"Par Dieu!" replied Monredin, "except the colonel and adjutant, who stayed away on principle, I think every officer in the regiment, present company excepted—who being on duty could not go, much to their chagrin. Such a glorious crush of handsome girls has not been seen, they say, since our regiment came to Quebec."

"And not likely to have been seen before your distinguished arrival—eh, Monredin?" ejaculated Des Meloises, holding his glass to be refilled. "That is delicious Burgundy," added he, "I did not think any one beside the Intendant had wine like that."

"That is some of La Martiniere's cargo," replied Poularieze. "It was kind of him, was it not, to remember us poor Bearnois here on the wrong side of the Atlantic?"

"And how earnestly we were praying for that same Burgundy," ejaculated Monredin, "when it came, as if dropped upon us by Providence! Health and wealth to Captain La Martiniere and the good frigate Fleur-de-Lis!"

Another round followed.

"They talk about those Jansenist convulsionnaires at the tomb of Master Paris, which are setting all France by the ears," exclaimed Monredin, "but I say there is nothing so contagious as the drinking of a glass of wine like that."

"And the glass gives us convulsions too, Monredin, if we try it too often, and no miracle about it either," remarked Poularieze.

Monredin looked up, red and puffy, as if needing a bridle to check his fast gait.

"But they say we are to have peace soon. Is that true, Des Meloises?" asked Poularieze. "You ought to know what is under the cards before they are played."

"No, I don't know; and I hope the report is not true. Who wants peace yet? It would ruin the King's friends in the Colony." Des Meloises looked as statesmanlike as he could when delivering this dictum.

"Ruin the King's friends! Who are they, Des Meloises?" asked Poularieze, with a look of well-assumed surprise.

"Why, the associates of the Grand

Company, to be sure! What other friends has the King got in New France?"

"Really! I thought he had the Regiment of Bearn for a number of them—to say nothing of the honest people of the Colony," replied Poularieze, impatiently.

"The Honnetes Gens, you mean!" exclaimed Des Meloises. "Well, Poularieze, all I have to say is that if this Colony is to be kept up for the sake of a lot of shopkeepers, wood-choppers, cobblers, and farmers, the sooner the King hands it over to the devil or the English the better!"

Poularieze looked indignant enough; but from the others a loud laugh followed this sally.

The Chevalier des Meloises pulled out his watch. "I must be gone to the Palace," said he. "I dare say Cadet, Varin, and Penisault will have balanced the ledgers by this time, and the Intendant, who is the devil for business on such occasions, will have settled the dividends for the I think Cadet, Vargin, and Penisault quarter—the only part of the business I care about."

"But don't you help them with the work a little?" asked Poularieze.

"Not I; I leave business to them that have a vocation for it. Besides, I think Cadet, Vargin and Penisault like to keep the inner ring of the company to themselves." He turned to Emeric: "I hope there will be a good dividend to-night, Emeric," said he. "I owe you some revenge at piquet, do I not?"

"You caqoted me last night at the Taverne de Menut, and I had three aces and three kings."

"But I had a quatorze, and took the fishes," replied Des Meloises.

"Well, Chevalier, I shall win them back to-night. I hope the dividend will be good: in that way I too may share in the 'business' of the Grand Company."

"Good-by, Chevalier; remember me to St. Blague!" (This was a familiar sobriquet of Bigot.) 'Tis the best name going. If I had an heir for the old chateau on the Adour, I would christen him Bigot for luck."

The Chevalier des Meloises left the officers and proceeded down the steep road that led to the Palace. The gardens were quiet to-day—a few loungers might be seen in the magnificent alleys, peached walks, and terraces; beyond these gardens, however, stretched the King's wharves and the magazines of the Friponne. These fairly swarmed with men loading and unloading ships and bateaux, and piling and unpiling goods.

The Chevalier glanced with disdain at the magazines, and flourishing his cane, mounted leisurely the broad steps of the Palace, and was at once admitted to the council-room.

"Better late than never, Chevalier des Meloises!" ex claimed Bigot, carelessly glancing at him as he took a seat at the board, where sat Cadet, Varin, Penisault, and the leading spirits of the Grand Company. "You are in double luck to-day. The business is over, and Dame Friponne has laid a golden egg worth a Jew's tooth for each partner of the Company."

The Chevalier did not notice, or did not care for, the slight touch of sarcasm in the Intendant's tone.

"Thanks, Bigot!" drawled he. "My eggs shall be hatched to-night down at Menut's. I expect to have little more left than the shell of it tomorrow."

"Well, never mind! We have considered all that, Chevalier. What one loses another gets. It is all in the family. Look here," continued he, laying his finger upon a page of the ledger that lay open before him, "Mademoiselle Angelique des Meloises is now a shareholder in the Grand Company. The list of high, fair, and noble ladies of the Court who are members of the Company will be honored by the addition of

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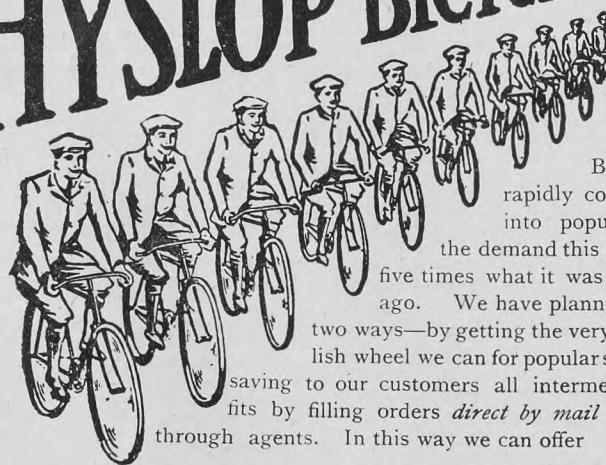
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the name of your charming sister."

The Chevalier's eyes sparkled with delight as he read Angelique's name on the book. A handsome sum of five digits stood to her credit. He bowed his thanks with many warm expressions of his sense of the honor done his sister by "placing her name on the roll of the ladies of the Court who honor the Company by accepting a share of its dividends."

"I hope Mademoiselle des Meloises will not refuse this small mark of our respect," observed Bigot, feeling well assured she would not deem it a small one.

"Little fear of that!" muttered Cadet, whose bad opinion of the sex was incorrigible. "The game fowls of Versailles scratch jewels out of every dung-hill, and Angelique des Meloises has longer claws than any of them!"

Cadet's ill-natured remark was either unheard or unheeded; besides, he was privileged to say anything. Des Meloises bowed with an air of perfect complaisance to the Intendant as he answered,—"I guarantee the perfect satisfaction of Angelique with this marked compliment of the Grand Company. She will, I am sure, appreciate the kindness of the Intendant as it deserves."

Cadet and Varin exchanged smiles, not unnoticed by Bigot, who smiled too. "Yes, Chevalier," said he, "the Company gives this token of its admiration for the fairest lady in New France. We have bestowed premiums upon fine flax and fat cattle: why not upon beauty, grace, and wit embodied in handsome women?"

"Angelique will be highly flattered, Chevalier," replied he, "at the distinction. She must thank you herself, as I am sure she will."

"I am happy to try to deserve her thanks," replied Bigot; and, not caring to talk further on the subject,—"what news in the city this afternoon, Chevalier?" asked he; "how does that affair at Belmont go off?"

"Don't know. Half the city has gone, I think. At the Church door, however, the talk among the merchants is that peace is going to be made soon. Is it so very threatening, Bigot?"

"If the King wills it, it is." Bigot spoke carelessly.

"But your own opinion, Chevalier Bigot; what think you of it?"

"Amen! amen! Quod fiat fiatur! Seigny John, the fool of Paris, could enlighten you as well as I could as to what the women at Versailles may decide to do," replied Bigot in a tone of impatience.

"I fear peace will be made. What will you do in that case, Bigot?" asked Des Meloises, not noticing Bigot's aversion to the topic.

"If the King makes it, invitamus amabo! as the man said who married the shrew." Bigot laughed mockingly. "We must make the best of it, Des Meloises! and let me tell you privately, I mean to make a good thing of it for ourselves whichever way it turns."

"But what will become of the Company should the war expenditure stop?" The Chevalier was thinking of his dividend of five figures.

"Oh! you should have been here sooner, Des Meloises: you would have heard our grand settlement of the question in every contingency of peace or war."

"Be sure of one thing," continued Bigot, "the Grand Company will not, like the eels of Melun, cry out before they are skinned. What says the proverb, 'Mieux vaut engin que force' (craft beats strength)? The Grand Company must prosper as the first condition of life in New France. Perhaps a year or two of repose may not be amiss, to revictual and reinforce the Colony; and by that time we shall be ready to pick the lock of Bellona's temple again and cry *Vive la guerre!* *Vive la Grande Compagnie!* more merrily than ever!"

Bigot's far-reaching intellect forecast the course of events, which remained so much subject to his own direction after the peace of Aix la Chapelle—a peace which in America was never a peace at all, but only an armed and troubled truce between

the clashing interests and rival ambitions of the French and English in the New World.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the Grand Company broke up, and—a circumstance that rarely happened—without the customary debauch. Bigot, preoccupied with his own projects, which reached far beyond the mere interests of the Company, retired to his couch. Cadet, Vatin, and Penisault, forming an interior circle of the Friponne, had certain matters to shape for the Company's eye. The rings of corruption in the Grand Company descended, narrower and more black and precipitous, down to the bottom where Bigot sat, the Demiurgos of all

The Chevalier des Meloises was rather proud of his sister's beauty and cleverness, and in truth a little afraid of her. They lived together harmoniously enough, so long as each allowed the other his or her own way. Both took it, and followed the other his or her own way. Both took it, and followed their own pleasures, and were not usually disagreeable to one another, except when Angelique commented on what she called his penuriousness, and he upon her extravagance, in the financial administration of the family of the Des Meloises.

The Chevalier was highly delighted to-day to be able to inform Angelique of her good fortune in becoming a partner of the Friponne and that too by grace of his Excellency the Intendant. The information filled Angelique with delight, not only because it made her independent of her brother's mismanagement of money, but it opened a door to her wildest hopes. In that gift her ambition found a potent ally to enable her to resist the appeal to her heart which she knew would be made to-night by Le Gardeur de Repentigny.

The Chevalier des Meloises had no idea of his sister's own aims. He had long nourished a foolish fancy that, if he had not obtained the hand of the wealthy and beautiful heiress of Repentigny, it was because he had not proposed. Something to-day had suggested the thought that unless he did propose soon his chances would be nil, and another might secure the prize which he had in his vain fancy set down as his own.

He hinted to Angelique to-day that he had almost resolved to marry, and his projected alliance with the noble and wealthy house of Tilly could be easily accomplished if Angelique would only do her share, as a sister ought, in securing her brother's fortune and happiness.

"How?" asked she, looking up savagely, for she knew well at what her brother was driving.

"By your accepting Le Gardeur without more delay! All the city knows he is mad in love, and would marry you any day you choose if you wore only the hair on your head. He would ask no better fortune!"

"It is useless to advise me, Renaud!" said she, "and whether I take Le Gardeur or no it would not help your chance with Amelie! I am sorry for it, for Amelie is a prize, Renaud! but not for you at any price. Let me tell you, that desirable young lady will become the bride of Pierre Philibert, and the bride of no other man living."

"You give one cold encouragement, sister! But I am sure, if you would only marry Le Gardeur, you could easily, with your tact and cleverness, induce Amelie to let me share the Tilly fortune. There are chests full of gold in the old Manor House, and a crow could hardly fly in a day over their broad lands!"

"Perfectly useless, brother! Amelie is not like most girls. She would refuse the hand of a king for the sake of the man she loves, and she loves Pierre Philibert to his finger-ends. She has married him in her heart a thousand times. I hate paragons of women, and would scorn to be one, but I tell you, brother, Amelie is a paragon of a girl, without knowing it!"

"Hum, I never tried my hand on a paragon: I should like to do so," replied he, with a smile of decided con-

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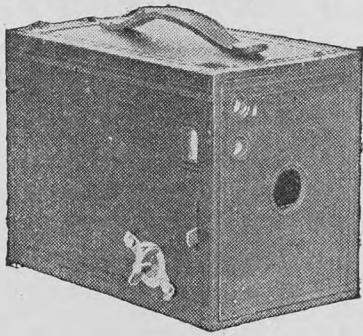
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fidence in his powers. "I fancy they are just like other women when you can catch them with their armor off."

"Yes, but women like Amelie never lay off their armor! They seem born in it, like Minerva. But vanity will not let you believe me, Renaud! So go try her, and tell me your luck! She won't scratch you, nor scold. Amelie is a lady, and will talk to you like a queen. But she will give you a polite reply to your proposal that will improve your opinions of our sex."

"You are mocking me, Angélique, as you always do! One never knows when you are in jest or when in earnest. Even when you get angry, it is often unreal and for a purpose! I want you to be serious for once. The fortune of the Tillys and De Repentignys is the best in New France, and we can make it ours if you will help me."

"I am serious enough in wishing you those chests full of gold, and those broad lands that a crow cannot fly over in a day; but I must forego my share of them, and so must you yours, brother!" Angélique leaned back in her chair, desiring to stop further discussion of a topic she did not like to hear.

"Why must you forego your share of the De Repentigny fortune, Angélique? You could call it your own any day you chose by giving your finger to Le Gardeur! You do really puzzle me."

The Chevalier did look perplexed at his inscrutable sister, who only smiled over the table at him, as she nonchalantly cracked nuts and sipped her wine by drops.

"Of course I puzzle you, Renaud!" said she at last. "I am a puzzle to myself sometimes. But you see there are so many men in the world,—poor ones are so plenty, rich ones so scarce, and sensible ones hardly to be found at all,—that a woman may be excused for selling herself to the highest bidder. Love is a commodity only spoken of in romances or in the patois of milkmaids now-a-days!"

"Zounds, Angélique! you would try the patience of all the saints in the calendar! I shall pity the fellow you take in! Here is the fairest fortune in the Colony about to fall into the hands of Pierre Philibert—whom Satan confound for his assurance! A fortune which I always regarded as my own!"

"It shows the folly and vanity of your sex! You never spoke a word to Amelie de Repentigny in the way of wooing in your life! Girls like her don't drop into men's arms just for the asking."

"Pshaw! as if she would refuse me if you only acted a sister's part! But you are impenetrable as a rock, and the whole of your fickle sex could not match your vanity and caprice, Angélique."

She rose quickly with a provoked air.

"You are getting so complimentary to my poor sex, Renaud," said she, "that I must really leave you to yourself, and I could scarcely leave you in worse company."

"You are so bitter and sarcastic upon one!" replied he, tartly; "my only desire was to secure a good fortune for you, and another for myself. I don't see, for my part, what women are made for, except to mar everything a man wants to do for himself and for them!"

"Certainly everything should be done for us, brother; but I have no defence to make for my sex, none! I dare say we women deserve all that men think of us, but then it is impolite to tell us so to our faces. Now, as I advised you, Renaud, I would counsel you to study gardening, and you may one day arrive at as great distinction as the Marquis de Vandriere—you may cultivate chou chou if you cannot raise a bride like Amelie de Repentigny."

Angélique knew her brother's genius was not penetrating, or she would scarcely have ventured this broad allusion to the brother of La Pompadour, who, by virtue of his relationship to the Court favorite, had recently been created Director of the



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Royal Gardens. What fancy was working in the brain of Angelique when she alluded to him may be only surmised.

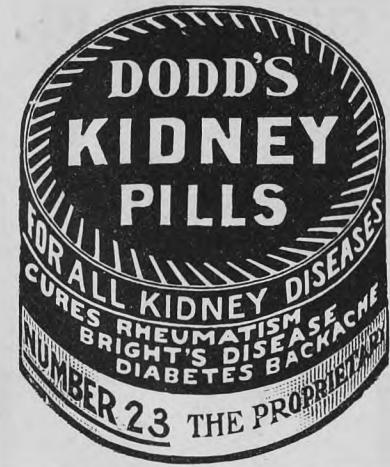
The Chevalier was indignant, however, at an implied comparison between himself and the plebeian Marquis de Vandriere. He replied, with some heat,—

"The Marquis de Vandriere! How dare you mention him and me together! There's not an officer's mess in the army that receives the son of the fishmonger! Why do you mention him, Angelique? You are a perfect riddle!"

"I only thought something might happen, brother, if I should ever go to Paris! I was acting a charade in my fancy, and that was the solution of it!"

"What was? You would drive the whole Sorbonne mad with your charades and fancies! But I must leave you."

(To be continued.)



When asked by one of those wise-acres who were convinced that in order to write good English a man must be taught to write bad Latin where his son was educated, Mr. John Dickens replied with considerable aplomb that his son — er — well his son — er — might be almost said, in a sense, to have educated himself. The street, the warehouse, Mr. Creakle, an attorney's office, the reporters' gallery, and postchaise — such was the education that equipped a young man of twenty-four to preside at the banquet of literature at an unprecedented age, to make the best speeches in London, to go into the best society, to set the table in a roar, to lead every company in which he mixed, to travel, acquire French and Italian with ease, and write the most animated letters known to the modern world.

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Louise was just four years old when one day she came to her mother and said: 'Mother dear, I've so nervous!' Her mother, believing the child was repeating the words she had heard some older person say, told her to run on and play; that she was to young to be nervous. But Louise insisted, and her mother finally asked her how it felt to be nervous. She answered, drawing her little shoulders up and clinching her fists tightly. 'I des feel in a hurry all over me.'

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanesa, Man., Phone 85.

BERKSHIRES—Gold Medal Herd, Neepawa, Manitoba, Address J. A. McGill. 24-4

HOLSTEINS—A. S. Blackwood, De Winton, Alberta. Stock for sale.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

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H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

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R. P. EDWARDS, South Salt Springs, B.C. Eggs for hatching from the following breeds: R. C. R. Island Reds, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Buff Rocks, Indian Runner Ducks, at \$1.50 per setting. Stock for sale. Eggs sold after June 1st for \$1.00 per setting.

WEST'S Barred Plymouth Rocks. The kind that win. Down goes the price, — the quality remains the same. Eggs for the balance of the season at half price, \$3.00 per 30. Remember nearly all the winners at the late winter and summer shows are hatched in June and July. All this year's breeders for sale cheap. Yearling hens, \$2 each; two-year-old hens, \$1.00 each. Order at once. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

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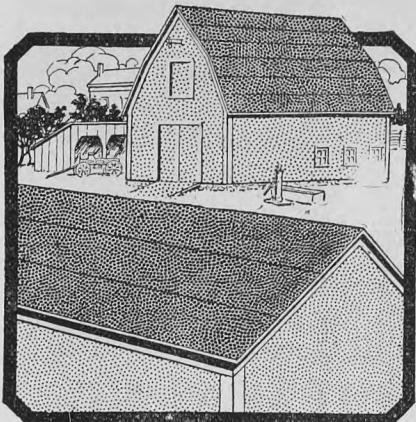
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The Knight Sugar Company, of Raymond, Alberta, are having shipped to them eighteen Shire stallions, thirteen Shire mares, eight Clydesdale stallions and eight Clydesdale mares, five Suffolk stallions and fifteen Suffolk mares.

If these arrive in time for the Calgary exhibition they should make quite an addition to the horse display there.



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The finest thing about REX Roofing is the sense of security it gives. You don't have to worry about REX. You know that a building roofed with it, is roofed as well as can be, and protected as thoroughly as can be. The hardest storm cannot get water through it, nor blow it off; the hottest sun cannot melt it nor open its seams; falling sparks cannot ignite it.

REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is durable; it is good all through. Its body is high grade, long-fibre wool felt, heavy, dense and durable; the saturation or waterproofing is slowly worked in until the body is thoroughly impregnated with it—REX saturation will never dry out; the coating is of special rubbery, gummy compounds that unite with the body and the saturation.

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School children should be fed plentifully and frequently on Quaker Oats. It makes the best possible breakfast for anyone who is to work with either brain or muscle. It's easy to prove this in your own family. Increase the daily consumption of Quaker Oats and you'll see an almost immediate improvement in the health and energy of those who eat it.

Regular size packages for city trade, large size family packages for those who are not convenient to the store. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table.

Breakfast on Quaker Oats every day. Quaker Oats is made at Peterborough, Canada.

AYRSHIRE MILK AND BUTTER RECORDS

Since last report the following cows and heifers have qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance Test.

MATURE CLASS.

Bertie of Springhill—8736—, with 10,448 lbs. milk and 382.26 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 445.96 lbs. butter, in 321 days. Bred and owned by Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Nellie Gray of Hickory Hill—15332—, with 9,981 lbs. milk and 402.88 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 470. lbs. butter in 330 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

Barton Princess—9273—, with 9,580 lbs. milk in 331 days, and 381.35 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 444.91 lbs. butter. Bred by J. A. R. Anderson, Hamilton, Ont. Owned by A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Little Queen 2nd—9239—, with 9,397 lbs. milk, and 375.44 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 438 lbs. butter in 310 days. Bred by Wm. Stewart, Jr., & Son, Menie, Ont. Owned by A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis, B. C.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Snowflake of Hickory Hill—23481—, with 9,182 lbs. milk and 362.41 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 422.61 lbs. butter in 365 days. Bred and owned by N. Dymont, Clappison's Corners, Ont.

THREE-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Isaleigh Nancy 1st—20525—, with 8,184 lbs. milk, and 316.16 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 368.85 lbs. butter in 288 days. Bred and owned by J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que.

Beauty of Shannon Bank—23519—, with 7,677 lbs. milk, and 354.47 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 413.55 lbs. butter in 327 days. Bred and owned by W. H. Tran, Cedar Grove, Ont.

TWO-YEAR-OLD CLASS.

Bessie 16th of Neidpath—21468—, with 7,625 lbs. milk, and 330.78 lbs. butter-fat, equivalent to 385.91 lbs. butter in 358 days. Bred and owned by W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford, Ont.

Forty-nine cows and heifers have registered since the commencement of the test. The entries of 69 cows and heifers have been accepted since January 1st, 1909.

* * *

An old Irishman named Casey made a lot of money as a contractor, and built a fine house for his children. The sons and daughters were much ashamed of the plebian father and Casey was always kept in the rear of the house when they had a party or a reception. One day Casey died, and there was a great to-do about it. The children had a fine coffin with plenty of flowers, and Casey was laid in state in the parlor. That evening an old Irish woman, who had known Casey when he was a laborer, came and asked to see the face of her dead friend. She walked up to the coffin, took a long look, and said: "Faith Casey, an' the've let ye into the parlor at lasht."

* * *

HOW IT HAPPENED

Good Farmer Heck possessed a hen which yielded eggs of gold. He went to market now and then and there the product sold. The bidders even stood in line, the prices were the best, The gold was twenty carats fine and stood the acid test.

But other farmers bidders sought for real eggs withal. The prices that these real eggs brought made golden eggs look small. So homeward hastened Farmer Heck, an angry man, indeed; And wrung the golden biddy's neck and had her fricaseed.

TRADE NOTE

FREE SAMPLE OF AMATITE
Many of the readers of this paper may not know that the makers of

HOW LITTLE RAIN-WATER REBELS SECRETLY DESTROY MOST ROOFING

Rain-water is deadly to nearly all Roofing, except Brantford. It contains millions of little germs which eat away its very life, and you are not aware of this rebellion until Roofing is destroyed. Wood pulp, jute, cotton-cloth, etc., is used as a foundation in most Roofing. It is lifeless, and cannot fight for itself. The refuse coating which does not possess one particle of resistance, is itself injurious to Roofing. Slight bending will produce numerous cracks or open seams, because it is brittle. But the foundation of Brantford Crystal Roofing is a long-fibred, evenly condensed sheet of pure Wool, which goes through special Saturatory Process, forcing Asphalt saturation through and through, and becoming as hard as flint. This saturated Wool now, alone, is capable of resisting the onslaught of any enemy. But to make it doubly durable Brantford is heavily coated with weather-resisting, fire-proof Rock Crystals, which require no painting. After going through this process no Roofing Enemy can effect it.

Brantford Roofing

is pliable, and water, frost, snow, alkali, acid and fire-proof. It cannot absorb moisture, freeze, crack or open at seams. It fits itself smoothly to Roof—cannot warp—and remains that way, resisting ravages of savage winter and tortures of summer's heat—it cannot melt or become sticky. And in the end, after many years of service, you will be glad you made the investment. Only one cost to Brantford: first.

It needs no repairs, and anyone can lay it in any weather. Big Roofing Book, with samples, free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy). Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.



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SUNSHINE FURNACE

was placed on the market the first furnace to be wholly and solely designed by a Canadian Company.

We employ a consulting staff of furnace experts, who are continually experimenting with new ideas in order that Sunshine Furnace shall not have to travel on its past reputation for goodness.

We buy materials in such large quantities that its quality is guaranteed to us. We have our own testing rooms, so that supervision of construction is exercised down to the finest detail.

McClary's

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

This dreaded disease has never been stamped out in the States, in spite of vigilant inspection. Prevent it being brought to your section of Canada.

PROTECT YOUR CATTLE

COOPER'S FLUID is the most effective germ destroyer on the market. It immediately kills the germs of all infectious diseases that attack Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

COOPER'S FLUID

cures Ringworm and Mange—relieves sore Udders—makes a perfect Dip for Cattle and Sheep, curing Scab—kills Vermin on all animals—and is the best disinfectant for Stables, Hen Houses, Stock-pens and all places that are unwholesome.

Tell us how many head of cattle you have and mention this paper and we will let you know how to prevent abortion in cows.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally or direct from

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10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhooks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from Imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm, a mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

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Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D. C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K. G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

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A large number of young pure bred Yorkshire hogs from prize winning stock. Ready to ship any time in May. Registered for \$7.00 each. Crated F. O. B. Napinka. This offer holds good till June 1st. We also have Shorthorns for sale.

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GLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the Ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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\$50.00 to \$75.00

will buy a choice one from a large part of my herd of thirty registered cows from two years old up. A number of them are accustomed to being milked and are good milkers.

Two nice young bulls left. Twelve sold recently. Correspondence solicited.

J. Bousfield, MacGregor Man,

**D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormskirk, P. Que.**

Importer and Breeder of High-class, Purebred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.

Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.

Correspondence invited.

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Representative of the best blood in the Stud Book. Stud headed by Kelston, 1st Prize and Sweepstakes Stallion at Winnipeg, 1905. Stallion for sale at reasonable price, correspondence solicited.

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Amatite Roofing distribute free samples for the information of prospective purchasers.

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COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney trouble. When the back aches or becomes weak it is a warning that the kidneys are liable to become affected.

Heed the warning; check the Backache and dispose of any chances of further trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are very apt to arise and the first thing you know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or Bright's Disease, the three most deadly forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was troubled with his back and used Doan's Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say too much about the benefit I received after using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills. I was greatly troubled with an aching pain across the small of my back. I could not go to work and my back was so weak I would have to sit down. It would go away for a few days but would always return. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills and I must say they completely cured me."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Questions & Answers

No question will be answered unless the full name and address is given.

When answer by mail is requested, send one dollar with the question.

BUTTERMAKING QUERIES

1. What will prevent butter from sticking to the sides and bottom of a stone churn when churning?

2. What causes fresh made butter to be streaked throughout? White streaks are clearly seen in the butter.

3. Do you issue half yearly index forms for the FARMER'S ADVOCATE?

B. C.

W. H. H.

Ans.—1. When cream is rich enough — contains 30 per cent. fat or over — to allow of churning at a sufficiently low temperature to give a firm butter, the trouble mentioned is very materially reduced. It is when butter comes soft that the real trouble is experienced. The churn should be scalded and thoroughly cooled before putting the cream into it. The churn should not be used as a cream crock.

2. Mottles or streaks in butter are due to the salt not being uniformly incorporated. Salt has a deepening effect upon the color of butter and if the salt is not evenly distributed in mixing, and some undissolved portions remain, these, after the butter stands awhile dissolve in the water contained in the butter and make a strong brine at that particular point and, consequently a deeper color. The remedy is to use salt of uniform grain, mix it uniformly throughout the mass of butter so that no undissolved portions will remain when the mixing is complete.

3. Yes.

ARTHROSIS AND SYNOVITIS OF HOCK JOINT

I have a horse that I would like some information about. I worked him all spring till about a week ago when he developed a sudden soreness in the hock joint. It swelled up and seemed very painful. I put a poultice on it but it kept on swelling. It broke slightly at side but very little matter came from it. Since then it has swelled above the joint. Can you tell me the cause of the trouble and the best treatment for it. One of my neighbors had one the same, he called in a veterinary who either wouldn't or couldn't tell him what was the matter and the medicine he gave did no good.

Sask.

G. C. M.

Ans.—Your horse has a severe and acute attack of arthritis and synovitis of the hock joints, that is the whole joint and its synovial membranes are involved in inflammation. It is difficult to determine the cause, but taking into consideration the fact that there has been a slight discharge, we are inclined to the opinion that the horse was either kicked by another animal, or, otherwise injured, possibly by a stable fork. The treatment consists of a dose of physic from 8 to 10 drams of aloes, according to the size of the horse, and two drams of ginger, and cold applications to the swollen part, the wound should be dressed several times a day with an

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Machine and Foundry Work of Every Description

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Plant in Western Canada and make a specialty of this class of work.

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Double Track, Velvet Running Roadbed, Fast Time, Modern Equipment, Unexcelled Dining Car Service, Courteous Employees.

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for pamphlet giving full particulars of simple home treatment. 20 years success—over 1000 testimonials in one year.
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**GOMBIAULT'S
CAUSTIC
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A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH.

Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure

and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in

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Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

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Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, nature's great weather-resister. For every building on the farm.

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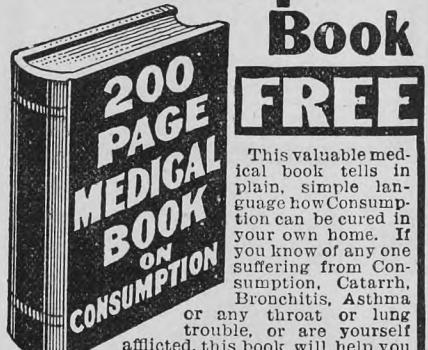
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Consumption Book



This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the Venkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 1325 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

antiseptic solution, carbolic acid or creolin, 1 part to a hundred of water, then dust on a powder of equal parts of iodoform and boracic acid. Keep him in a clean loose box until the inflammation subsides and the wounds heal, then turn him out on pasture

SUPPURATING LYMPHANGITIS

I have a horse with a stock leg. A week ago it broke at the ankle and a lot of water and pus ran from it, and is still running. There is quite a cavity where this pus is leaving. The lameness and swelling is getting less since the pus started to run. Please prescribe treatment in your valuable paper.

Sask.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your horse is suffering from an attack of lymphangitis, which has suppurated (pus has formed). If he is in good condition prepare him for physic by feeding bran mashes only for a whole day. Next morning give him a ball composed of barbadoes aloes from eight to ten drams (according to size of the horse) calomel one dram, powdered ginger two drams, and soft soap sufficient to form a ball. Roll up in soft paper and administer. Continue to feed bran mashes until he commences to purge, then feed half his usual allowance of hay and grain, increasing the amount as purging ceases. Wash out the cavity several times a day with a carbolic or creolin solution, and dust on iodoform. Just as soon as the horse is fit, turn him out on grass.

TUMORS IN COW'S TEATS

I have a cow that calved three months ago. It is her first calf. In two of her teats lumps are growing. They seem to grow larger every day. She also passes blood with her milk, sometimes her milk is almost red. She is very thin but has a good appetite.

Man.

J. M.

Ans.—The lumps you feel in the cow's teats are neoplasms (tumors) which are of a very vascular nature, that is, they easily bleed. The only treatment is to have them removed. This can be accomplished by your local veterinarian.

SCROTAL HERNIA

I have a colt, over one month old, that was ruptured between bag and sheath at birth. What should I do in such a case?

Sask.

J. T. M.

Ans.—This is scrotal hernia. The condition is often met with in colts, and usually disappears as the colt grows and develops. However, there are cases in which the contents of the hernial sac are liable to cause serious trouble, that is when a knuckle of bowel has descended and become imprisoned with the portion of food it may contain, the bowel becomes strangulated. In these cases great pain is manifested. The colt appears to be suffering from ordinary colic. If relief is not early obtained, the animal will die. A competent veterinary surgeon would be able to put matters right if called in before inflammation sets in. On the other hand, the contents of the sac will be mesentery, that is, the fatty covering of the bowels. This is not serious and may be removed with the knife by the surgeon when the colt is castrated, but it has usually receded back into the abdominal cavity before the colt is old enough for castration.

COLOR OF ORPINGTON EGGS

What is the standard color of Buff Orpington eggs? Some of my hens are laying light-colored eggs and some brown. Are light-colored eggs an indication of impure breeding?

Sask.

READER.

Ans.—The color of Buff Orpington eggs should be brown. It is, however, no indication that the birds are not pure-bred if eggs laid vary to a light color, as this is a characteristic of all breeds laying plain brown-colored eggs. I might add, however, that if care is taken in selecting the eggs for hatching purposes that the difficulty of light-colored eggs appearing will be largely overcome.

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MISCELLANEOUS

"One day," related Denny to his friend Jerry, "when Oi had wandered too far inland on me shore, Oi suddenly found that there was a great big haythen, tin feet tall, chasin' me wid a knife as long as yer arm. Oi took to me heels an' for fifty miles along the road we had it nip an' tuck. Thin Oi turned into the woods an' we run for one hundred an' twenty miles more, wid him gainin' on me steadily, owin' to his knowledge of the country. Finally, just as Oi could feel his hot breath burnin' on the back of me neck, we came to a big lake. Wid one great leap Oi landed safe on the opposite shore, leavin' me pursuer confounded and impotent wid rage."

"Faith an' that was no great jump," commented Jerry, "considerin' the runnin' start ye had."

The debating society of a Lancashire border town was discussing the career of R. L. Stevenson. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion amongst the hard-headed members that Stevenson made a great mistake in giving up the family occupation of lighthouse construction for such a trivial literary career. As one debater put it, 'engineering has more money in it than authoring.' But a lady member came to the rescue. 'Do you know that Mr. Crockett has praised Stevenson's books?' she asked. And the meeting felt that at all events they must make allowances.

The Honorable and Reverend James Smilax was an austere man, and as such was accepted by Miss MacSimpson. But he was once known to make a joke.

He was learning Italian preparatory to his honeymoon in Venice.

'Suppose,' said his instructress and wife-elect, 'you were asked, "Where is your luggage?" What would you say?'

'Well, my dear,' he replied, 'if I was in France I suppose I should say "Voila!" But in Italy—really I don't know.'

'Ecco!' would be the correct answer,' said the lady.

'To be sure,' rejoined the Honorable and Reverend gentleman, 'I should have remembered that Echo answers where.'—E. G. G., in the 'Westminster Gazette.'

A superstitious farmer, opening his farm paper, noticed that a spider had been crushed to death between the pages. He wrote in some alarm to the editor, inquiring whether the incident betokened good or bad luck, for he was a confirmed believer in signs. The editor replied that the finding of a dead spider, in the paper could not be regarded by the farmer as a sign at all, that the circumstances of the fatality, indicated that the insect had not an untimely death, and the only deduction possible was that the spider had been scanning the advertising columns of the paper to find out who wasn't advertising, in order to get next to some dead business house, spin his web across its door and live in peace forever after.

A notable housekeeper writes to the New York 'Observer,' saying:

I have used the following method of washing under flannels and blankets for twenty years and always have white, unshrunken flannels. I thought some of your readers would be interested in my rule: Wash them in cold water. In winter use water as cold as the hands can bear. Wash thoroughly in soapy water on both sides, put them through the wringer and rinse in clear cold water and hang out of doors to dry. If they freeze, do not bring them in till nearly dry. Never press them.'

Flannelette tragedies are said to be rendered completely avoidable by the use of a new substance, the invention of Mr. Levene, of Townley Castle, Ramsgate. It takes the form of a solution or wash, in which the goods that are to be rendered non-flammable are immersed. The invention has been submitted to Manchester cotton experts, who are said to view it with considerable interest.

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Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

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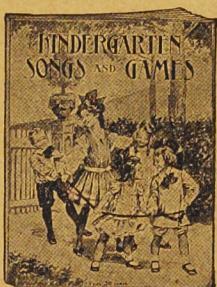
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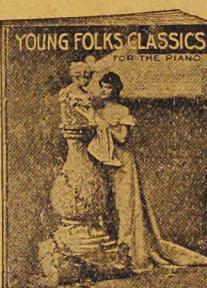
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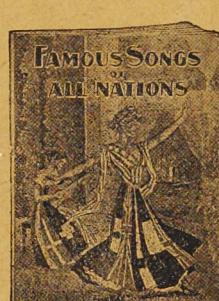
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